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Tower News

by Clearway

Neutrality Considerations
Central Europe in Balance
Congress on Salvaging Job

¶ **Neutrality Bloc** — President Roosevelt is to have the doubtful privilege of explaining why he already has not invoked America's neutrality act in the Sino-Japanese conflict. The "neutrality bloc" threatens to bring the subject before the Senate unless Mr. Roosevelt presents plausible reasons for restraint. Senator Nye believes invocation of the act would "hurt" Japan more than China, but regardless of what its effect on either nation might be, the important thing is to keep America from conflict. • Others believe it more important that America strive to help keep the world from conflict.

¶ **What Price Neutrality?**—Stimulated by the Sino-Japanese conflicts, neutrality legislation swings to the forefront among conversational topics in America, and a pertinent phrase assumes the proportions of an interrogation mark spreading from the tip of Texas to the mountain tops of Maine. "Can America keep out of war?" With gratifying timeliness the National Economic and Social Planning Association, which has been making a careful study of the subject, replies: "Perhaps, if it cares to pay the price." But the price, according to this non-profit research organization, is high. It includes increases in government regimentation, commercial discipline and individual sacrifice. • So the question now hovering behind the nation-wide question mark shapes itself thus: "Does America desire neutrality at any price?"

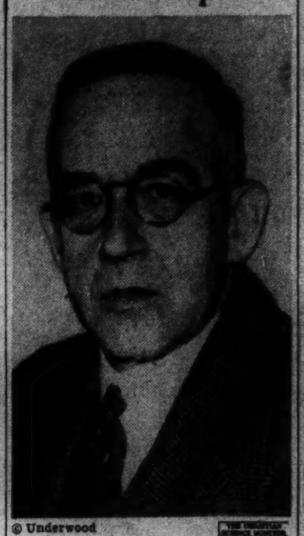
¶ **Diplomatic Pendulum**—French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos visits Warsaw and the pendulum swings one way. Yugoslavia's Premier Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch visits Rome and the pendulum swings another. But so long as it keeps swinging, new political alignments are not likely. In Vienna, however, the simultaneous visits are interpreted as tentative moves for prestige on the Danubian checkerboard. In Rome, Dr. Stoyadinovitch's visit is hailed as a weakening of the Little Entente; and the visiting Premier himself says that co-operation with Italy is a cardinal point in Yugoslavian foreign policy. But it is pointed out that the Rome conversations are to be followed by a visit of M. Delbos to Belgrade, where Yugoslavia is expected to reaffirm its friendship to France. • Yugoslavia has amazing faith in its equilibrium.

¶ **Polish Sunbeams**—Franco-Polish relations—over which there has been uneasiness since rumors from Warsaw have envisaged a dictator and a fascist régime in the buffer state—are warming under a democratic sun as French Foreign Minister Delbos and Polish Foreign Minister Beck confer on mutual interests. Says M. Delbos: "The sun shining on Warsaw is symbolical of the atmosphere surrounding Franco-Polish relations." • It's an ill sun that warms nobody's shoulders.

¶ **Japan Advance**—The Rising Sun banners of Japan come into the focus of Chinese field glasses sighted from the ancient walls of Nanking. Dispatches to Tokyo report the capture of Takahashi Gate, two miles from the Nanking walls. Advances toward Wuhu—a Yangtse River port some sixty miles south of Nanking—are also reported. Simultaneously comes a proclamation by Shu-hsi-wen officially announcing assumption of the mayoralty of the "great way." This great way, it is assumed, refers to the Shanghai area outside the foreign settlement, and the proclamation indicates that Japan is planning to set up a new autonomous government for Shanghai. • After all the "great way" may imply that Japan has a "great way" of doing things.

¶ **New Deal Salvaging**—Leaders in Congress make strenuous attempts to draw the special session net closer, and thus retrieve as much as possible of Mr. Roosevelt's four-point program. Thus debate over the farm bill is attacked by leaders in the Senate who attempt to limit it by threatening to force night sessions. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, wants the bill sent back to committee, and a bloc of Democrats and Republicans opposed to crop control are likewise favoring recommittal, but Majority Leader Barkley of Kentucky believes the movement is blocked. The wages and hours bill, forced out of committee, appears in a new version which passes the Senate but with Green-Lewis controversy in the air its chances for a vote at the special session seem remote. A formal move appears to lift business aid program above farm legislation and secure drastic tax revision. But it is expected this move will be sidetracked, although it is predicted that formal assurance of tax revision will be heard before Christmas. The anti-lynching bill still lurks in the offing; regional planning proposals apparently have been dropped; government reorganization is enjoying a state of lassitude in committee; hearings on the housing proposal continue in committees of both Houses; and the President's proposal to undertake budget balancing economies seems to strike no responsive chord. • What's this? A new deal?

Weather Expert



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Dr. Willis R. Gregg
Chief of the United States Weather Bureau

'Weather Man' Saves Millions By Forecasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—One learns quickly of losses reckoned in millions of dollars caused by weather, "but there is little said of the savings effected by our national weather service," says W. R. Gregg, chief of the Weather Bureau in his annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Although dependable weather forecasts for more than a few days in advance are not yet possible, day-by-day summaries of conditions throughout the country, coupled with short-time forecasts, gave Government agencies and the Red Cross information which enabled them to reduce to a minimum the suffering and loss caused by the drought of 1936 and the floods that followed a few months later in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley regions.

In addition, the bureau's timely warnings of low temperatures prevented the wiping out of practically the entire citrus fruit industry of Southern California in the record-breaking freeze last January. Orchard heaters, fired when frost warnings were received, saved the fruit in many places. The crop in groves not provided with heaters was almost a complete loss.

Another special service was rendered to aviation. Against the few accidents that attracted nation-wide attention, hundreds of flights were postponed or canceled because of bad weather warnings. Many potential accidents were thus prevented.

Similarly ships were oftentimes held in port when storm warnings were hoisted, and by special provisions, the heating or cooling of perishable fruits or truck crops was accomplished when a cold or hot wave was forecast.

"Unfortunately," Dr. Gregg says, "failures occur in all lines of human endeavor, including meteorological service. Within the limits of its resources, the Weather Bureau has definitely strengthened its service by more frequent reports, and many other technical considerations, especially its research, to the end that the more accurate information gradually being accumulated may be fully used for the country as a whole."

Quebec Straw Ballot 30-to-1 for Suffrage

MONTREAL, Dec. 6 (CP)—Though the elusive franchise was still out of reach, Quebec Province womanhood could draw some satisfaction for a straw ballot on Dec. 3 that favored overwhelmingly their right to vote.

The 30-to-1 endorsement of the franchise was distinctly dissimilar to successive votes on the subject in the Quebec Legislature. For this ancient province, which still believes officially that woman's place is not in the voting booth, has never allowed its women to mark a ballot slip.

Those who marked ballots at a recent exhibition here thought otherwise. It turned out 8194 were in favor of the franchise and only 294 against.

War Music for Japanese

TOKYO (AP)—Modern war, says Composer Keizo Horiuchi, makes good music.

"But there's the problem of finding instruments, or perhaps combinations of instruments, to portray the new sounds that have come from new types of weapons," he adds.

Mr. Horiuchi, one of the best-known Japanese composers, is back from the Shanghai front, where he went to gather phonetic data for a symphony. He said he hoped to create a piece of music comparable to Beethoven's musical description of the Napoleonic wars.

"However, I am afraid even that great master would have trouble approximating, with an orchestra, the tremendous sounds of war today," Mr. Horiuchi said. "In his day one could beat the kettledrums to simulate the roar of cannon. But what kettledrum even faintly suggests the modern siege gun? And how would you describe the peculiar scream of a heavy shell?"

Still, the composer believes the potentialities offered by what he heard at Shanghai make the attempt worth while.

"The soprano of rifles and machine guns, contralto of trench-mortars, the baritone of anti-aircraft rifles and the bass of heavy cannon, intermingled with "shouas" of bayonet charges—all these must be a splendid natural symphony, in themselves," he commented.

By comparison, the wars of the last century were fairly quiet affairs, the composer observed. Since cannon and rifle were the principal weapons, no great descriptive problem faced the musician, seeking to reduce a battle to a series of flats and sharps.

He concluded that the inventors of musical instruments might have to match, to some extent, the strides of those who devise new martial implements.

"They haven't kept pace," he smiled.

Cost of Neutrality: Will U. S. Pay?

Washington Hears Rumor of Joint Fleet Display Against Japan

Proposed Before

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Rumors, as yet unconfirmed in official quarters but too important to be ignored even in present tenuous form, are current that the possibility of a joint French - British - American naval demonstration in the Far East is again being considered.

Behind the rumors is an apparent lessening of tension in Europe, which is believed to make both Paris and London feel freer to consider a stronger attitude towards Japan, than they have at any time since the new invasion of China began.

Several recent developments indicate tangibly a stiffening of the western attitude. Experts point particularly to the recent action of France in dispatching a second cruiser squadron to the Far East to reinforce the one already there. Further, it is reported reliably that France absolutely prohibited the Japanese victory parade in Shanghai two days ago from entering the French Concession.

The United States Marines took a vigorous stand when that same parade threatened to result in Japanese occupation of territory patrolled by American Marines.

Incidents Noted

Some quarters here note these incidents and from them read special significance into a conversation in London between British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and the American charge d'affaires there. If a gesture of solidarity symbolized by a naval demonstration, perhaps merely in the form of a reinforcement of British and American naval units in the Far East, is under discussion it cannot be confirmed in official quarters here.

Nevertheless, it is known that the possibility of joint action to bolster the position of the Western Powers in China was under consideration previous to and during the early phase of the Brussels conference. It was abandoned when France and Britain took the position that dangers in Europe absolutely precluded any involvement in the Far East which would weaken their military strength in Europe.

At that time the United States was apparently more willing to consider such a course than others. The question now arises whether the time has passed for American participation. No answer is available yet. In fact, the suggestions of joint naval action are based exclusively on deductive reasoning and unconfirmed rumor.

Display of Strength

But important State Department circles have clung throughout the entire Chinese crisis to the conviction that if an impressive front could be presented to Japan backed by some naval strength, Western interests and Western rights in China might be saved from the Japanese threat to close the Open Door.

It is clearly not a question of saving China from Japan. And it can be stated that the Government here is not contemplating joint action to this end. But safeguarding of the Open Door is a distinct matter which is viewed quite differently from the prospects of saving Chinese territorial integrity. Action to this latter end is believed to be still a possibility here provided France and Britain give evidence of being willing to stand firmly beside the United States.

Meanwhile, watching Shanghai because of its diplomatic importance, the State Department is also observing Nanking closely, out of concern for American citizens in that city.

China Leads in War Goods From U. S. in November

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The State Department announced today that export licenses for shipment to China of $1,702,370 in war materials were granted during November. Virtually all this amount was devoted to military airplanes.

The license granted China represented the largest item of the total of $5,746,989 allotted to all countries during the month.

Soviet Russia received the next highest allotment of $805,613, chiefly for rifles, carbines, machine guns, automatic rifles and pistols.

Licenses totaling $638,579 were issued during the month to Canada, mainly airplane propellers and equipment.

Japanese Regime Seen in Shanghai

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Dec. 6

Plans of the Japanese to set up a new, autonomous government for the captured city of Shanghai were seen in a proclamation by Shu Hsi-wen announcing his assumption of the duties of Mayor of the "Great Way." Observers interpreted the "Great Way" to mean the Shanghai area outside the foreign settlements.

Japanese Troops Reported Before Walls of Nanking

By the Associated Press

Japan's Rising Sun banner has advanced within striking distance of the Chinese capital of Nanking and Japanese army spokesmen forecast fighting in the evacuated Chinese capital by Tuesday.

A spokesman for the advancing army said the Japanese were within sight of the ancient walls of Nanking and only three miles from the city proper. Press dispatches to Tokyo said the Japanese captured the Takahashi Gate, two miles from the Nanking walls, and that columns of smoke were visible from fires in the city.

Japanese authorities announced their troops had advanced also toward Wuhu, Yangtse River port about 60 miles to the south of Nanking, and toward Chingkiang, where the Grand Canal and the Yangtse join, some 40 miles east of Nanking.

Japanese correspondents with the forces reported Japanese troops had entered the spacious park surrounding the mausoleum of Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic.

The mausoleum just outside Nanking is the shrine of modern China, generally considered the crowning architectural achievement of the nationalist regime which made Nanking its capital in 1928.

R. G. Howe, British charge d'affaires, reached Hong Kong en route to Shanghai, whither he is moving the British embassy to be close to the scene of Anglo-Japanese frictions. He had journeyed by rail from Hankow, where he had followed the Chinese foreign office from Nanking two weeks ago.

British Navy Officer Hit As Japanese Bomb Wuhu

NANKING, Dec. 6 (AP)—Lieut. Comm. Harry Douglas, commander of the British gunboat Ladybird, and two other British citizens, were wounded and several hundred Chinese killed or wounded yesterday when Japanese aircraft bombed the waterfront and shipping at Wuhu, a river port on the Yangtse 60 miles south-southwest of here.

Two other British-owned ships, as well as British wharves were hit in the bombing. It brought to a total of three the number of British vessels damaged within two days in the Shanghai war zone.

The air raiders at Wuhu set the Indo-China Navigation Company's steamer Tuck-Wo ablaze and also damaged the China Stem Navigation Company's steamer Tatung. The crew of each vessel includes four British officers. Both were flying red ensigns and both, just as other British river and coastal ships, have Union Jacks conspicuously painted on their decks and sides.

Air Raid Sirens Scream; All It Means Is 'Noon'

PARIS (AP)—Every Thursday in Paris there's a din when all the capital's air raid sirens, re-enforced by all the police signals, scream in concert. By this time Parisians have learned that the noise means only that it is noon. The Paris Municipal Council decided to set off the sirens and police signals in chorus each Thursday, just to make sure they are in working order.

In the Boston Section:

Grand Jury Returns Revere Indictment.

Governor Aiken Urges Revitalization of G. O. P.

Research Bureau Asks Share of Gas Tax for Boston.

Harvard Considers Newspaper Fellowships.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section. Beginning on Page 9

The Monitor Index

Monday, Dec. 6, 1937

American Vocational Association	5
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	5
Christian Science Services on Radio	5
The Children's Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Our Country [With Greek Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Radio Timetable	10
Sports Page	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Nation Can Be Kept Out of War, Study Shows, but at Great Sacrifice

Course Is Laid Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—The United States can be kept out of war—in fact, is in a better position to do so than any other big nation in the world. But to keep out of war effectively it must pay a big price in government planning and individual renunciation. In fact it will have to submit to a degree of government regimentation less in degree only to what would be necessary if the country went to war.

This is the conclusion of a careful study on maintenance of American neutrality made public today by the National Economic and Social Planning Association, a non-profit research organization, at a time when agitation for revision of existing neutrality legislation is growing in Congress. The document is expected to influence the outcome of the discussion of ways and means of strengthening America's neutral position.

Effective neutrality would require the following steps in the opinion of the committee:

Nine-Point Program

1. Limitation of all exports, to neutrals as well as belligerents, within quotas approximating normal peace-time export quantities. With this would go a new administrative bureaucracy to devise and enforce the quotas.

2. Rigid restriction of the flow of American credit to belligerents to prevent development of an American "stake" in the victory of any belligerent. A necessary concomitant would be careful restriction on the liquidation of foreign investments in the United States, possible only through increased stock market regulation.

3. Embargo on gold imports to prevent development of abnormal foreign purchasing power.

4. Denial of war trade to American shipping and limitation of such shipping to neutral trade in narrowly defined neutral zones or channels.

5. An immediate program of government purchase of essential import raw materials to build up reserves against war scarcity.

6. Internal industrial production control to prevent war trade expansion, including high profit taxes on industries aided by war business and equalization benefits to those damaged by war. Public works programs should be devised to compensate for loss of normal peace trade and prevent a depression which would result in growing demand for release from neutrality restrictions.

7. Agricultural production control to prevent war trade expansion.

8. Price controls to protect the consumer from price increases.

9. Steps to educate the American public to competent analysis of propaganda including teaching in the schools and a congressional committee to study such propaganda.

Carries Its Penalties

If such a broad program is adopted the committee believes that the United States not only can be kept out of war, but can so devise that it will be far less damaged economically by a major war than if it participated. The cost will be heavy. Regimentation in many fields more drastic than anything yet attempted in the United States will be necessary. And there will be the constant attraction of po-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Geneva Seeks Way to Peace By Economics

Takes Up Study of Causes of Depressions and Their Nature

To Scan Quotas

The News

GENEVA, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Financial Committee of the League of Nations is urging establishment of an international committee of economic and financial experts to study the causes and nature of economic depressions.

The committee has also decided to seek statements from countries, which have quotas and exchange controls, concerning the principal obstacles to abolishment or relaxation of the regulations.

The Economic Committee of the League is to meet today to begin examination of the possibility of having countries remove restrictions on exports of raw materials. This question is of particular interest to countries like Germany and Italy which have been complaining of the unavailability of raw materials. Germany is asking for colonies as one means of obtaining them.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Dec. 6—New and determined efforts to find an economic way to peace have been set on foot at Geneva. Both the Financial and the Economic Committees of the League of Nations are driving at the same goal from their respective standpoints.

The clamor for access to raw materials from so-called "have-not" nations like Italy, Germany and Japan has become so insistent that the commttees are setting themselves to the problem again, with the report of the Raw Materials Committee, issued last September, to work upon.

The assumption that economic difficulties underlie much of the unrest and the aggressive symptoms visible in the totalitarian states has been very generally accepted. But experts are not agreed as to whether the remedy lies in making raw materials more available, or in effecting certain fundamental changes in the exchange systems that would allow them better facilities for paying for such materials.

Free Market Is Claimed

Sir Arthur Salter, one of Britain's leading economists, and for many years director of the economic and financial organization of the League, leads one group which holds that raw materials are, with some negligible exceptions, already available to all nations.

Sir Arthur contends that the reason German merchants feel at a disadvantage is not the inaccessibility of raw materials so much as Germany's difficulty in getting pounds and francs to pay for them—a difficulty that was mainly due to internal causes. He finds that only one half of 1 per cent of Germany's total annual exports and imports went to its colonies.

At the same time Sir Arthur has conceded that Britain's Ottawa agreements definitely impeded trade, and he agrees that the complete ventilation of the raw materials issue is desirable.

Those who see the crux of the whole situation in raw materials received considerable official encour-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Legislator

Jack Cato

Mrs. Clarence Weber
First Elected in Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vict.—For the first time in the history of Victoria a woman has been elected to Parliament in a general election. Mrs. Clarence Weber was elected member of the State Legislative Assembly as an Independent. Only one other woman, Lady Peacock, was a member for a time, but she was appointed to represent Sir Alexander Peacock's constituency when her husband, a former State Premier, passed on. Lady Peacock has since resigned her seat in Parliament.

Mrs. Weber, a physical culturist by profession, has worked for many years in social welfare activities, particularly in those emphasizing health, housing, playgrounds for children, in the Australian Council for Youth and on the executive of the National Council of Women.

Youth Congress Protests Cut In NYA Allocation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Reporting that unemployment among youth has increased with the business recession, the American Youth Congress today mapped a campaign for passage of its proposed American Youth Act, embodying a large-scale work and school program for young people.

Through its national council, meeting at National Education Association headquarters here, the Congress also protested sharply against the $25,000,000 cut in funds allocated to the National Youth Administration for the current year and the threat of further cuts in the next budget. This cut, William W. Hinckley, national chairman, declared, "has already deprived of federal aid 65,000 needy college students, 120,000 high school students, and 60,000 jobless young people who are out of school."

Aware of President Roosevelt's present effort to balance the budget, leaders of the Congress held that an expenditure of $500,000,000 a year under the American Youth Act would be justified because it would do much to reduce a $3,500,000,000 annual crime bill now saddled upon the nation.

A letter from John L. Lewis pledged full support of his Commit-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

President Has Difficult Job On His Return

Most Important Problem Is to Get Business on Its Feet

Far East Looms

Not the Least Important Is Ironing Out His Status With Restive Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—President Roosevelt is returning to Washington today to face a difficult congressional situation. But his most important problem is that of business revival.

Of no less difficulty, but somehow not so pressing, is the Far Eastern situation.

Within the next three weeks, the Chief Executive must make final decisions about next year's budget. He must also determine whether to fling his full force into the legislative fight in an effort to pass the farm and wages and hours bills in the special session, or to follow his tactics of recent weeks and say: "That's up to Congress."

And the President must work out his relationships with business, in the interests of economic revival, which he began before going to Florida with his $16,000,000,000 private housing program and his "peace" talks with utility leaders.

Analysts of the situation here see certain definite steps in the offing:

Definite Steps Seen

1. Emergence of a budget going much farther toward balance than ever before in the Roosevelt Administration. There is talk of cutting for the fiscal year 1938-39 some $800,000,000 from the amounts appropriated by Congress last year.

2. Vigorous pressing of the Housing Act amendments, against which there is little or no congressional opposition, in order to provide the special session with at least one tangible achievement.

3. Virtual pledging, by congressional leaders, of revision of the corporation surplus and capital gains taxes early in January. The pledge would be given before the special session adjourns, and would serve the dual purpose of promising business that its eagerly sought tax revision is coming—and hence promoting a factor of real reassurance value—and on the other hand would prevent a damaging congressional revolt to repeal the laws now, without providing adequate substitutes or sound long-range tax revision.

4. Continuance of the negotiations with utility leaders, possibly on the basis of the conciliatory memorandum left with the President week before last by Wendell Wilkie, president of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation. Further talks with other business leaders, possibly the Business and Advisory Council, looking toward a general program of co-operation.

His Congressional Status

What ought to be point five in this list—President Roosevelt's actual relationship with Congress—cannot yet be clarified. When the Chief Executive went away, he handed several responsibilities to Congress. Theirs was the job, he said, to get to tax revision as fast as possible. He washed his hands of the matter. Congress, likewise, had to make good on economy, and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Germans Assured Of U. S. Helium For Ocean Dirigibles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Unanimous approval by all members of the National Munitions Control Board and the Secretary of the Interior today assured German interests enough helium gas to make possible resumption of German airship service over the Atlantic with the nearly completed sister ship of the Hindenburg.

The board allotted a total of 17,900,000 cubic feet of the non-inflammable gas to American Zeppelin Transport, Inc., agents in New York for the Deutsche Zeppelin Reederei. The allotment covers one year's supply beginning Nov. 1, 1937.

The new German airship's gas bags hold 7,000,000 cubic feet of lifting gas. A loss of 5 per cent of the gas is expected on each round trip. The company expects the ship to make 25 round trips during the year. On this basis it is estimated that the 17,900,000 cubic feet will be needed to operate it for the year.

No export license has yet been granted, but it is learned that the German interests intend to transport enough gas for the initial filling to Germany, regardless of almost prohibitive cost.

Thereafter the supply can be replenished in the United States, only small quantities being necessary in Germany.

The probable price to Germany, exclusive of transportation, will be around $10 a thousand, or $70,000 for one filling of gas alone. By contrast, the Zeppelin company could have bought hydrogen in Germany for about $1 per thousand cubic feet, or a total cost for lifting gas of about $7000.

Economics in the News

An International Port—What the Shanghai Settlement Means to the United States—Neglect to Insure Its Neutralization

By H. B. E.

Many Americans must be startled by the news from Shanghai that there is a kind of little America in China which is being defended by American marines. This little America is the American interest in the International Settlement of Shanghai, the great foothold of foreign trading with China. The situation is unique in the history of international commerce.

A century ago the Settlement was a mud flat, situated on a tidal mouth of the river Yangtse. Everywhere around Shanghai was mud, the deposit of China's "Great River." The Yangtse has built hundreds of square miles of China's coast with silt borne all the way from Tibet, 3500 miles inland. Even today the Shanghai district is a mesh of canals and streams so numerous that the cart of Greater Shanghai's farmer is a boat. But a century ago it bespoke its origin without benefit of civilization. A little fishing, some rice farming, a small trade in the disposal of silk and tea from the surrounding countryside—these were that Shanghai's occupations. And the Chinese residents huddled together in mud hovels within limits marked by the usual protective wall surrounding Chinese townships.

¶ ¶ ¶

Such was the sight that met the first Britons when they began to look around for places in addition to turbulent Canton where they could plant their "factories" or "posts" for residence and trade. The place looked dismal enough for residence. But for trading—what a location! Here was the logical entrepot for a river serving 250,000,000 of the hardest working people in the world, people whose potential wants have always beguiled world statesmen no less than business men—even to the extent, in America's case, of supplying a crowning argument for the acquisition of the Philippines. Accordingly the early traders picked on miserable Shanghai, which, with four other ports, was opened to foreign residence by the Treaty of Nanking of 1842.

When the pioneer traders moved in on the heels of the treaty, however, they did not seek the shelter of walled Shanghai. They chose to mark out plots on the outside river bank, then oozing with mud and dank with reeds. On this tract rose international Shanghai, now the world's fourth port. By process of growth a municipality eventually came into existence under authority of land regulations, the acceptance of which by Chinese officialdom is still the subject of scholastic doubt. The only clear fact is that China is a kind of residual sovereign, as Japan itself is threatening to become.

When I was last in Shanghai, an American happened to be chairman of the Municipal Council. Now he is Secretary-General, but Americans are represented on the Council, just as other nationals are. And the protection of Shanghai is vested in the world as a whole. For that purpose troops and ships are maintained on Shanghai soil and in China waters. In emergencies the defense system is controlled by the International Settlement Defense Committee, composed of the garrison commanders, the chairman of the Municipal Council, and the Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Defense Corps.

This committee is not entitled to give orders to the various commanders about the details of defense measures. But it allots the sectors and fixes the main principles of defense. This was done when trouble broke out between China and Japan outside International Shanghai. As we saw from last week's incident between Japanese paraders and American marines, the United States is guarding one of these sectors today.

¶ ¶ ¶

That incident, coupled with the status of the Settlement as a "Little America," reveals a possible perilous situation. The dangers have been so evident for months past that the lack of effort to take elementary diplomatic precautions to insure the neutralization of Shanghai now seems almost incredible. Neutralization has been taken for granted. But, in the particular circumstances of this conflict, the old diplomacy would surely have been more forehanded. As soon as war developed between China and Japan outside international Shanghai, prudence should have dictated an overture to both combatants to pledge the neutralization of the Settlement.

Precedent as well as the circumstances of the case would have supported such a move. In 1927, when the Settlement was under threat from contending Chinese forces, Secretary Kellogg made a neutralization proposal. Another one today, according to the correspondents on the spot, would have been accepted by Japan. It might have been worth at least another barricade, and one less dangerous than a barricade manned by American marines.

Second Generation Comes To the Fore in Hollywood

The Scene in Hollywood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood

A second generation of motion picture aspirants is today swarming in the footsteps—and the pictures—of its collective parent. It may be that Douglas Fairbanks Jr. was not the first of these, but he is at least the first who comes readily to mind. After him have come the scions of the Beery, Chaney and Gleason families, and, most notable of all, perhaps, Tyrone Power Jr. Mr. Fairbanks is now with Ginger Rogers in her latest effervescence at the R. K. O. studio, "Having Wonderful Time," from the stage play of the same name; Mr. Power is working with Miss Sonja Henie at the Fox studios in her latest ice-skating picture, and the rest are seen intermittently in pictures but have as yet gained no real prominence.

On the feminine side, Miss Mary Rogers, daughter of Will Rogers, Miss Katherine De Mille, adopted daughter of the director, Cecil B. De Mille, and Miss Leatrice Joy Gilbert, daughter of Jack Gilbert and Leatrice Joy, all are forging slowly but surely to the front.

* * *

Former Baby Stars Return

More surprising because less looked for is the return to the screen of a number of youngsters who were stars in their baby years, and have been able to re-establish themselves in the medium only after a long lapse of time. Ginger Rogers's latest picture can claim four of these: Baby Peggy Montgomery, Baby Marie Osborne, Baby Mary Jane Irving, and Wesley Barry, who may be remembered for the number and variety of his freckles as well as for his unfailing good nature in some of the important silent films of a bygone day.

Earnings in salaries of this quartet alone, according to the figures of the publicity people (which are apt to err, if at all, on the side of bulk and consequence) was once in the neighborhood of $3,500,000. In thus allocating them, however, to a grandeur that is past, no implication of a less important future is intended. In motion pictures, the future of nearly all is entirely unpredictable.

Another of these returned prodigies is Jackie Coogan, who recently married Betty Grable, and is appearing with her in an unimportant role in her latest picture for Paramount, "College Swing." Still another is Madge Evans, a child star who appeared after many years to take important leading woman roles in some of the most substantial of recent productions. Mr. Coogan's earnings are known to have been in the millions, and Miss Evans's also are reputed to have been very large.

* * *

Mitzi Green Holds Stardom

But it remained for Mitzi Green, who will go to work shortly with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers in their next pairing attraction, "Carefree," to leave the screen as a child star, hibernate in schools and other preparatory folds, to return to it as a full blown—and grown—star. The assurance with which the studio is buying vehicles to further her career on the screen is based upon her recent New York stage success; and several of these are now in preparation in which she will have the chief role, her work in the Astaire-Rogers picture, it is supposed, being something in the nature of a tryout.

It is possible, and certainly to be hoped, that the baby stars with their feet now on the bottom rung of the ladder to success, will follow the courses of Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Power to a deserved stardom; but Miss Green alone seems somewhere to have discovered the secret of skipping all the intermediary rungs.

As proof that the importance of child stars on the screen has in no degree diminished, the Fox studio has recently let it be known that not only is Shirley Temple the chief box-office attraction of the world for the third successive year, but that her nearest competitor but one is now, surprisingly, another child star from the same lot, Jane Withers. In addition to these, Deanna Durbin, Freddie Bartholomew, and Bobby Breen are others who may usually be relied upon to bring in large grosses at the box office.

* * *

Hollywood-Born Aspirant

That being born in Hollywood is no handicap to an aspiring film player is proved in the case of Marcia Mae Jones. Miss Jones has devoted her full span of 13 years to work in motion pictures, and is just beginning, as a matter of fact, to get into her stride. She began to act at the age of 1, and just recently has been seen in such a diversity of pictures as "These Three," "Heidi," "Mountain Justice," "The Jones Family" and "The Lady Misbehaves."

Her next picture to be released will be "Tom Sawyer," in which she was to have had the lead opposite Tom; she didn't get it simply because in the year or so it took the Selznick people to find their Tom she went on growing up, and grew right out of the role. But she will be prominent in the picture just the same.

The most striking thing about Marcia is her indifference to the attention her motion picture success has brought. She is not the usual motion picture child by a good Hollywood mile. She has never been to a dramatic school of any sort, but learned everything she knows about acting from her mother, who, incidentally, was never a professional. Most important of all, perhaps, she still washes the dinner dishes at home, even after a day on the set.

Marcia's sincerity has been the outstanding characteristic of her success. Studios put great confidence in players who can be emotional at will, and Marcia's ability to cry got her her first big part, that in "These Three," where she does considerable crying. But Marcia's blue eyes twinkle when she tells you how that really came about. She knew the part was to be a crying one, and had been told that glycerine would be used to make the tears. A small friend confided in Marcia that glycerine hurt and so when the studio started to put it in her eyes, to make her sufficiently lachrymose, fear of the harmless glycerine brought the natural tears with a rush.

On the set Marcia's eyes may melt with tears, laugh or flash with fire, but off the set they seldom stop laughing. For Marcia loves her work, and hopes to keep on improving it until she is a great actress. And for those who may think that she is not as far from the goal as her years might indicate, there will shortly be opportunity to see her in the newest Deanna Durbin picture, "Mad About Music," in which she is now working at Universal.

Frank Daugherty

A Veteran Actress at 13

Photo by Ray Jones

Marcia Mae Jones

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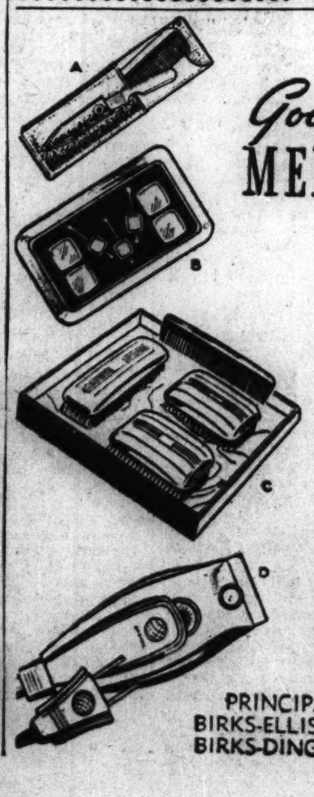

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LaGuardia Picks Sicily Bank Head As City Treasurer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—Entering the field of fiscal reform opened by the revised city charter, effective on Jan. 1, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia has turned to an Italian immigrant, Almerindo Portfolio, now president of the Bank of Sicily of New York, for his choice as City Treasurer.

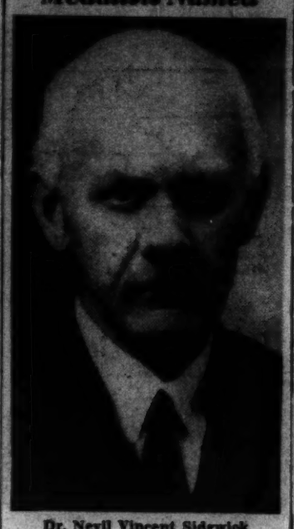
This is a new post to take over the heavy fiscal detail of the Department of Finances from the City Comptroller, an elective officer, whose hand is thus strengthened to be the independent fiscal auditor of the city, with strong powers to investigate every department. Through the new office he is freed of the duties of collection of taxes and assessments and the supervision and disbursement of all such funds. Likewise, the city treasurer will absorb the sinking and trust fund responsibilities of the City Chamberlain, an office to be abolished under the new ordering.

Mr. Portfolio came to America from Italy 49 years ago as a boy of 10. He got his financial start running errands for a cloak and suit firm, of which he was general manager by the time he was 20. At 47 he was head of his own $7,000,000 manufacturing business and making industrial relations news by handing his business over to six of his long-time employees to run in appreciation of their service and zeal. Then he went to the Bank of Sicily of New York, which he still heads.

Mr. Portfolio has been closely interested in the political rise of Mr. LaGuardia for many years, and in 1933 contributed $6000 to the LaGuardia campaign for re-election to Congress. This year he headed an Italian Citizens' Committee for the Mayor's re-election. He is a member of the Lotus and Manhattan clubs, with residence at the Hotel Plaza.

This appointment to the city treasurership is the third to be made by the Mayor under the new charter in advance of Jan. 1, the others named were Henry H. Curran as Deputy Mayor and William B. Herlands as Commissioner of Investigation.

Medalists Named



Dr. Nevil Vincent Sidgwick

Lincoln College, Oxford, Scholar Honored in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 6—Announcement of medalists of the Royal Society for the current year discloses that two have been approved by King George. One of them goes to Prof. Nevil V. Sidgwick in recognition of his distinguished work on the structure of molecules, and the other to Prof. A. H. R. Buller, in honor of his research on fungi.

Professor Sidgwick was in the United States a year ago, lecturing before chemists and other learned groups. He is a member of the faculty at Lincoln College, Oxford University.

Other awards, made by the president of the Royal Society, include the Copley Medal to Sir Henry Dale; Davy Medal to Prof. Hans Fischer; Buchanan Medal to Gen. F. P. Russel; Sylvester Medal to Prof. A. E. H. Love; Hughes Medal to Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence.

Court 5 to 4 on Income Tax

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that states may impose a gross income tax on money paid contractors by the Federal Government for constructing locks and dams within the borders of individual states.

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes delivered the 5-to-4 decision on litigation involving taxes imposed by Washington State and West Virginia on contractors building locks and dams for the Federal Government.

Associate Justices Owen J. Roberts, James C. McReynolds, George Sutherland and Pierce Butler dissented.

The decision represented a victory for the Federal Government which had intervened as a "friend of the court" in support of such taxes. In the opinion of some legal observers, the decision broadened the possible field of federal taxation.

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings had said in the Government's brief that to uphold the tax the court would have to reverse former decisions. He urged that the question be re-examined, however, "in the light of the necessity for a coherent and practical administration of the tax laws of the state and the nation."

The two states sought to impose taxes on the Silas Mason Company, Inc., and other contractors building the Grand Coulee Dam in Washington State, and on the Dravo Contracting Company of Pittsburgh, which built locks and dams in West Virginia.

The contracting companies contended that the assessments interferred with a function of the Federal Government. In his decision on the Washington case, Justice Hughes said that "our conclusion is that the state had territorial jurisdiction to impose the tax . . . and that the tax does not lay an unconstitutional burden upon the Federal Government."

High Court Rules on State Tax

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Supreme Court decided today that lower federal tribunals do not have jurisdiction to prevent two or more states from attempting to impose inheritance taxes on the same estate.

The ruling, by Justice Harlan F. Stone, was on an appeal by the Worcester County Trust Company of Massachusetts, executor of the estate of Robert H. Hunt. Justice Stone announced no dissent.

Both California and Massachusetts claimed to be his legal domicile and each sought to collect more than $100,000 of taxes.

The trust company obtained an order from the Massachusetts Federal District Court temporarily enjoining both States from attempting to collect the money until the domicile could be determined.

The Government won today in its effort to continue with anti-trust proceedings in the Southern New York Federal District Court seeking dissolution of the Aluminum Company of America.

A decision by a three-judge circuit court at Philadelphia permitting the Department of Justice to go ahead with the litigation was affirmed in an opinion delivered by Justice James C. McReynolds. Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justice Stone did not participate. The Aluminum Company contended the litigation, if any were needed, should have been brought before the Federal District Court at Pittsburgh.

The Court ruled today that a 1907 anti-trust law enacted by Puerto Rico was constitutional. It reversed a decision by the First Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston that the act was void because Congress had legislated in the same field with the Sherman and Clayton anti-trust acts. Associate Justice George Sutherland delivered the tribunal's opinion. He announced no dissent.

The law was attacked by the Shell Company of Puerto Rico, Ltd., and others after anti-trust proceedings had been brought by Puerto Rico charging them with conspiracy to restrain competition and to fi . prices of gasoline.

The Supreme Court held Constitutional a Georgia law requiring male voters to pay all accumulated poll taxes due before they can vote.

Sixteen Kentuckians, convicted in 1935 of using the mails to defraud in connection with the distribution of relief funds, lost in the Supreme Court today in their attempt to escape serving federal prison sentences.

Ban on Vaccination Puts Father in Jail

CARLISLE, Penna., Dec. 6 (AP)—Jack March stands a "very good chance of spending a life sentence" in Cumberland County jail unless he allows his seven-year-old son to be vaccinated.

District Attorney J. Boyd Landis said there was "no recourse at law" except to sentence Mr. March to serve five days for each day his son, Eugene, is kept out of school.

Mr. March, South Mountain farmer, meanwhile spent his twenty-first day in jail.

"Have my boy vaccinated?" he said, "why I'll stay here 'til I rot first."

Landons in New Home

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 6 (AP)—The Alfred M. Landons have moved into their large new colonial type suburban home here. The 1936 Republican Presidential candidate, Mrs. Landon, and their children, Nancy Jo, John Cobb and Peggy Ann, took their first meal in the new home at noon yesterday. There were no guests, Mr. Landon said, adding that the family "just quietly moved in."

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

the President sent up—while he was at sea fishing—a message calling for substantial highway-building cuts.

In short, Mr. Roosevelt's attitude was to put the onus on the legislators, rather than to attempt to persuade or discipline them into action. If Congress failed, then—it seemed—the President expected to say:

"There, you see, it wasn't my fault. Now I will have to take a strong line."

His reply to threats of congressional revolt was to let the legislators go ahead and see what they could do.

But whether this approach will prevail under current circumstances remains to be shown. Final success in getting the wages and hours bill to the floor—even with its many amendments—and organized labor's split opened up the possibility of action at no remote date, and seemed to call for co-operation from the White House rather than a hands-off attitude.

No Brass Band Today

On one historic presidential return from Florida fishing, when a group of congressmen marched to Union Station behind a brass band to show their fealty, the President reminded them in a rear platform speech that he had grown tough fighting the barracuda and shark. Those were the days of a real "must" program, and of stern discipline.

Today no brass band and no parade of loyal congressmen is expected; nor is the President likely to shake the big stick. But, all the same, instead of leaving Congress to its own devices, he may plunge into the task of washing-up pending legislation in order to clear the way for a real economic revival drive.

His own immediate problems—preparation of the budget, relations with business leaders, etc.—are themselves closely knit with the work of Congress. The President's one big move toward economy thus far, in his proposal to cut $175,000,000 a year from prior highway expenditures (some $112,000,000 of which would come from the road fund itself) has already run into rough congressional opposition. To overcome that, and to render possible further and more sweeping economies in the regular session, the President will have to restore his leadership in Congress.

Economies May Cut Deep

Rumors emanating from Capitol Hill are that the economies will cut deeply. Reduction by $500,000,000 in WPA—to approximately $1,000,000,000 which was urged by the congressional economizers last spring—is one cut being discussed. But in the face of the business recession, employment lay-offs in many industries, and still rising prices, it is open to doubt whether such a big relief slash will really be sponsored by the Administration.

Another cut, of $75,000,000 in the $350,000,000 now being spent annually on the CCC, is also discussed. Here, too, an increase in unemployment now being observed in many parts of the country, would act as a deterrent. Moreover, CCC has always been strong locally and hence popular in Congress, sure to arouse strong resistance whenever restriction is proposed.

Nevertheless, cuts must be made somewhere. The latest authoritative expression, made by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, in his important speech of Nov. 10, said that $700,000,000 must be cut, and that spending for public highways, public works, unemployment relief, and agriculture offered the best opportunities. Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace supported the same view last week when he protested that the farm bill draft in the Senate would cost too much.

Against these concrete economy plans, stands the resistance of interested groups, strongly represented in Congress. The President's problem is to build up enough demand for economy to counter congressional resistance.

Congress' Chiefs Take Steps To Salvage New Deal Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Congressional leaders attempted to tighten lines today to salvage what they could of the New Deal program at the special session. Going down the list the present picture is as follows:

Farm Bill—Debate continued on this key measure of the New Deal program in either House today with the Senate moving to limit debate and leaders seeking a vote this week under threat of night sessions. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has attacked the Senate bill, and Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, minority leader, has demanded that the bill be sent back to committee. A bloc of Democrats and Republicans, opposed to the crop control bill, or demanding immediate tax revision, are joining the fight for recommittal, but Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, says the movement is definitely blocked.

Wages and Hours Bill—The New Deal has got as far as forcing this measure out of the House Rules Committee, and another version of the proposal has already passed the Senate. With A. F. of L. and C. I. O. bickering over terms it seems unlikely that the House bill can be revised quickly enough for a vote at the special session, inasmuch as no less than 60 amendments are pending from the floor.

Tax Revision—Senator William H. King (D) of Utah opened a formal move today to put the business-aid program ahead of the farm legislation and secure drastic revision of the undistributed profits tax and the capital gains tax. While this drive is likely to be defeated, Speaker William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama said he expected a formal statement of assurance on taxes to be made from the floor before Christmas, summing up the conclusions reached by the House Committee on Tax Studies and giving a definite guide to business as to what to expect. Supreme Court decisions may clarify the Treasury's ability to tax "tax-exempt" securities.

Anti-Lynching Bill—This bill has preferred status on the Senate calendar after the housing bill, and its objection may delay the other items of the New Deal program indefinitely, if and when the farm bill passes.

Regional Planning—Proposals have been dropped for this point in the Roosevelt four-point program at this session.

Government Reorganization—Nothing has been done on this item in the Roosevelt program and it will remain in committee at least during the special session.

Housing—Hearings continued today in Senate and House committees, while leaders laid plans to rush favorable committee reports this week in an attempted maneuver which would place the bill on the calendar immediately to follow action if possible after the farm bill. Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, called a meeting tomorrow to consider procedure on a protest against appointment of Nathan Straus, the new housing administrator.

Economy—The Roosevelt proposal to curtail federal highway grants to states under a two-year program by repealing an authorization of $214,000,000 struck no responsive chord in Congress, nor Mr. Roosevelt's additional recommendation that such grants be limited to $125,000,000 hereafter. Other economy drives—latest, the hint that relief shall be cut $500,000,000—have not received a much more sympathetic reception.

Anti-Crime Drive Ordered Pressed In All the States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 6—Unified action to combat crime on a national basis is seen assured in steps taken by the executive committee of the Interstate Crime Commission to extend its work into states which have adopted none or only part of its program.

The committee, which concluded a two-day conference here under the chairmanship of Common Pleas Judge Richard Hartshorne on Saturday, hoped for acceleration of its work by the establishment of a clearing house for dissemination of crime information. A committee was appointed to work out plans for collection of criminal statistics in various states and this data will aid in spreading the legislative program to 19 states which have passed none of the four crime bills. The body will work for passage of its bills in other states which have taken legislative action on at least part of the program.

Up to Individuals

The committee decided to place on each individual member of the commission responsibility for the furtherance of the legislative program in his district. Each state and the Federal Government are represented on the commission, which is affiliated with the Council of State Governments.

The legislative program was embodied in resolutions providing for a uniform procedure for the four model bills drafted by the experts of the commission covering fresh pursuit and extradition of criminals, attendance of witnesses and supervision of out of state parolees. Monographs of the four bills will be prepared and copies of the monographs and the bills will be sent to the proper officials throughout the country.

A "Clearing House"

The committee made plans for the creation of a "clearing house" where information for the benefit of law-enforcement bodies can be obtained. This will include data on laws, legal opinions and interpretations. The committee also ordered the preparation of uniform statutes to make the possession of machine guns illegal and providing for the finger-printing and investigation of all applicants for permits to carry weapons.

The commission will make a series of recommendations to each state and has suggested that all prosecutors rigidly enforce laws dealing with firearms. It also urged character education programs for schools and juvenile delinquency clinics similar to that functioning in Jersey City, where rehabilitation of youth, rather than punishment, is the aim. The commission expects nation-wide acceptance of the program within the next four years.

Rivers and Harbors Congress to Meet Jan. 20

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The National Rivers and Harbors Congress announced Saturday its annual convention would be held several months early because of the "critical situation confronting the entire national flood control, waterway and conservation program."

The meeting has been set for Jan. 20 and 21 at Washington. The announcement referred to pending bills to "take away from the corps of army engineers" jurisdiction over waterway and flood control and to projected sharp cuts in appropriations.

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Envoys in Bid for Power And Trade in Danube Valley

The News

WARSAW, Dec. 6 (AP)—Authoritative sources asserted last night that the visit of French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos had strengthened the alliance between Poland and France.

These quarters reported that understanding on vital matters affecting Franco-Polish relations had been reached at the end of the second day of discussions between M. Delbos and Foreign Minister Joseph Beck.

Poland's desire for colonies was not canvassed, but France was said to have agreed that Poland and Czechoslovakia must settle their differences directly without French intervention.

ROME, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Italian Government gave Premier Milan Stoyadinovich of Yugoslavia an impressive welcome on his arrival last night to discuss the economic and political peace of Central Europe and the Balkans.

The authoritative writer Virginio Gayda in a Voce d'Italia article said the Duce and Dr. Stoyadinovich primarily were interested in peace and the political reconstruction of Europe.

In preparation for the Premier's visit Italian police had placed well-known Yugoslavian political exiles under strict surveillance.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Dec. 6—The simultaneous visits of Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia to Italy and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos to Poland are regarded here as moves in the struggle for domination in the Danube valley.

In connection with the Premier's visit the whole Government press—like the Fascist press in Italy—emphasizes the "great significance" of Yugoslav-Italian friendship. Dr. Stoyadinovitch replies that co-operation with Italy is one of the cardinal points in his foreign policy. He has recognized the annexation of Ethiopia and has taken first step toward co-operation with Nationalist Spain by sending an "agent" to Gen. Francisco Franco's Government, and during the recent Albanian celebration Italo-Yugoslav friendship was dramatically stressed.

To strengthen good relations still more Dr. Stoyadinovitch has invited the Foreign Secretary of Austria—Italian partner in the Rome protocol group—to go to Yugoslavia for a diplomatic hunt and he is constantly striving to reach a friendship agreement with Hungary, another partner of Italy.

Major Stress on Economics

The major concern in the Stoyadinovitch conversations lies in the economic sphere. During the eight months since the Italo-Yugoslav treaty of last March, a previous open hostility has been to a large extent subdued. The visit is expected to review the entire position of the two countries and the Italians, particularly, are expected to push for even closer unification.

This is complicated, however, by the Italian contention that the cement in the wall of Italo-Yugoslav understanding should be a mutual opposition to communism. There have been numerous reports that Yugoslavia's adherence to the Japanese-German-Italian "triangular alliance" against communism may result from the present visit. This is strengthened by the semi-official declarations in Rome that "defense of civil order in Europe, in all its aspects, against the attempts of the obscure forces of disorder," will be a topic for discussion.

Looks in Two Directions

The probability of Yugoslav adherence, however, is discounted by the fact that the Stoyadinovitch regime has, at the same time, strengthened its relations with France. The revival of the Franco-Yugoslav treaty of friendship, which was refurbished on Oct. 12, would tend to draw Yugoslavia away from any opposition to Soviet Russia, so long as France makes a friendship with Russia one of the cornerstones of the Quai d'Orsay's policy.

Meanwhile, it canot be forgotten that Yugoslavia is being assiduously wooed by Germany, which is strengthening its economic and political position in the entire Danubian area.

The Stoyadinovitch visit to Rome will be followed by M. Delbos's visit to Belgrade when it is expected that the greatest care will be taken to impress on him that Yugoslavia does not intend to desert France.

Meanwhile the French Foreign Minister is having a highly successful time in Warsaw, where Franco-Polish friendship is held to be growing much firmer.

Hints of Colonial Aid

The Delbos visit to Warsaw apparently has yielded results in excess of original anticipation. The outcome of the visit is being carefully watched here because the development of the French position in eastern Europe will have a material effect on the Austrian position.

It would be too much to say categorically that France has agreed to support Poland in the latter's quest for colonies. But there are hints that a not unsatisfactory exchange of preliminary views has been accomplished between the French and Polish Foreign Ministers.

The Polish press reports on this score may embrace a certain measure of wishful thinking. But the Vienna view is that concessions to Poland by France, on this score, may have a material effect in leading Germany to believe that some settlement of the Reich's colonial ambitions may become possible.

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Lindberghs Back For Holiday Visit

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his wife returned to the United States on a surprise visit today. They left their two children in England.

After a voyage marked by complete secrecy, the couple stepped down the third-class gangplank from the liner President Harding to end—temporarily at least—their self-imposed two-year exile abroad.

Colonel Lindbergh refused to talk with ship news reporters, who had gone to meet the ship on their routine assignments, little expecting to greet the flier and his wife. Ship's officers said that they had come to spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, in Englewood, N. J.

Chicago WPA Workers Find Jobs in Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Private industry is absorbing as many people from WPA projects this year as in 1936, H. K. Seltzer, Chicago director, reports. Since Jan. 2 of this year, 2981 persons are definitely known to have left WPA jobs for positions in private industry.

So far this year, the report states, 15,085 persons have failed to report for duty after being mailed assignment slips and officials are inclined to believe that a great number of these secured private employment.

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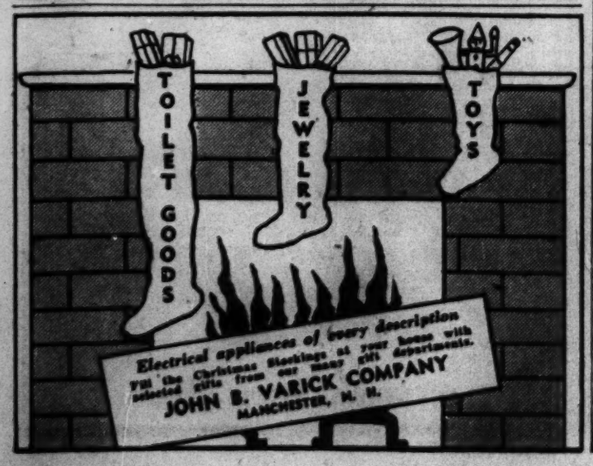
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Centennial of Photography

European

A Tribute to Daguerre

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—One hundred years ago Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre might have taken a picture of a group of children. To see it, the world would have had to travel to his door, opened a plush-lined case, and there, within, make out the faint outlines of the "counterfeit presentment." For in the days of the daguerreotype there was but a single copy of each picture, the original plate was the picture itself.

Just a few days ago, children gathered together before the statue of Daguerre, in the little French town of Cormeilles-en-Parisis, where he was born in 1789, to sing in celebration of the centenary of his invention of photography.

Today, the picture of this celebration is brought to the world through the achievements of still other inventors, laid on the foundations of Daguerre's discovery. But a statue to Daguerre was raised and this celebration is held because the world still wonderingly unfastens the gold clasps of the old daguerreotypes and smiles at the quaint, dim images therein which never smile back, perhaps because the trials of the sittings were not confined to the photographers.

Military Autarchy Envisaged In Argentine Arms Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—National defense preparations in Argentina, hitherto featured by arms buying abroad, are assuming a more significant aspect. There is a tendency toward military autarchy or self-sufficiency.

Argentina has made rapid progress but, if protection from non-American aggression is the principal end in view, it cannot expect to be completely independent for years to come. Recent purchases of United States planes and British naval craft have only made a start in this direction.

No one specific cause can be given for Argentina's armaments and more toward military autarchy. It is convenient, however, to recall large scale arming was begun and publicly emphasized after a series of treaty-breaking episodes culminating in the conquest of Ethiopia by Italy. A country that based its whole foreign doctrine on legality found it had to reckon with illegality. This is given as the main reason for armament. Other reasons may exist, such as national prestige and inter-American rivalries, but these are generally considered secondary.

Reason for Movement

The main reason for pursuing the autarchic goal is because recent events in Europe and elsewhere—sanctions, embargoes, neutrality legislation, etc—have convinced Argentine defense directors that the country will be forced to fend for itself in case of war. It is a disagreeable reflection but is considered to be compensated by the vastness and variety of national wealth and prosperous finances. Officials say there is plenty of money available for army, navy and air defense, as well as for development of national war industries.

The Ministry of War has entrusted industrial preparation to several commissions, whose programs are well advanced. One of the latest and most important decisions was to erect a $2,500,000 powder and explosives factory near Villa Maria, Cordoba province, to be planned and operated by national military experts.

There is already in existence a small arms factory at Puerto Borghi, where attention is given to training of war-time personnel. The Riachuelo steel-works are being modernized at a cost of $200,000 to provide the army with materials. It has been decided to erect a portable arms factory at Zarate and an artillery factory at Cordoba. There is also a military airplane factory at Cordoba.

Location of all factories has been strategically worked out, especially from the viewpoint of railroad and motor highway access. In some cases, machinery for new factories was imported before definite sites were elected—an indication of the speed in which the program is being pushed.

Mechanization of the army has been undertaken in accordance with a fixed plan. Fuel supply is the principal concern, especially owing to a recent heavy purchase of war planes, naval craft and tanks. More than 100 planes were acquired in the United States. Seven 1400-ton destroyers are being built in England. Two cruisers are being built. Tanks, of a light, speedy type, are being purchased in Europe by the buying commission already there.

This continual stream of purchases, and especially the development of aviation, has made the general staff think seriously about motor fuel. Fortunately Argentina has its own resources. Early this year, the State oil company, known as Yacimientos Petroleros Fiscales, became a reality. This was a decisive step toward military autarchy. The State company so far has met service requirements as demonstrated in recent land, sea and air war games, played on the biggest scale hitherto in this country.

New developments are proceeding in the oil fields, and branch rail lines and motor roads are being built to connect with the main transporting railroad, the Argentine Central.

Progress of Navy

It has not been possible for the navy to match the army and aviation. Large warships must be acquired abroad. But naval port and repair facilities are being modernized and expanded along the coast, even to Ushuaia in southern Patagonian waters. Possibilities of actual construction must not be disregarded, however. Naval yards on the River Santiago have launched their fourth mine sweeper, the Drummond, of 550 tons displacement.

Installation of the munitions plant for small and large arms, according to plans already financed, will meet war requirements of the army, in the opinion of the War Ministry. Parallel progress is occurring with home manufacture of uniforms and other equipment. Inclusion of food factories and iron and steel industries completes the economic side of military autarchy.

The problem of national defense is more complex than this, however. Plans for mobilization of private industry and transport are believed to exist but have not been divulged. On the other hand, supreme command of the fighting forces during war-time is frequently debated, as is the expediency of merging all service departments under a single Ministry of National Defense.

Tasman Upper House Faces Curb on Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—The Government is to introduce a bill to reform the upper house of the Tasmanian Parliament. The bill aims at restricting the power of the Legislative Council to reject legislation by providing for the presentation of all money bills to the Governor-in-Council for the Royal Assent should they not pass the upper house within a month of being forwarded from the House of Assembly.

In regard to other legislation, if the Council rejects a measure approved by the Assembly in three sessions of Parliament, the Governor-in-Council will be empowered to give the Royal Assent.

California Opens New Highway Link In Bridge System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 6—State, county, local and federal officials gathered here yesterday to dedicate the opening of the Broadway low-level tunnel—a new link in the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Highway system.

The tunnel extends through the hills bordering Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, and reduces the distance between the counties by 1½ to 2½ miles, depending upon the Alameda County location from which the distance is reckoned. The tunnel took about three years to complete, furnished employment for some 1000 men, and cost approximately $4,500,000.

The western approach to the tunnel starts at the intersection of Broadway and Keith Avenues here and winds some two miles up Temescal Canyon and through a double-bore tunnel 3168 feet in length, emerging on the other side of the hills, just north of Fish Ranch Road in Contra Costa County. An additional strip of highway connects the western approach with the old Tunnel Road leading to Berkeley and with the Landvale Road into East Oakland.

Each of the bore tunnels carries one-way traffic, and each has a two-lane roadway 22 feet wide and a three-foot sidewalk. There are three crosswalk connections, so that pedestrians may pass from one bore to the other. The bores are concrete lined and mechanically ventilated.

Museum to Get Cable Car

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6 (AP)—A relic of the Barbary Coast, one of San Francisco's earliest cable cars will leave in the army transport Republic Saturday, for the National Museum at Washington, D. C.

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Leviathan Bought By British as Bid Of Japan Is Spiked

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—The steamship Leviathan was headed for the junk yards today to provide scrap iron for British armament after the United States Lines refused to sell her to Japanese interests.

Basil Harris, a vice-president, who announced sale of "Old Levi" to Metal Industries, Ltd., of London, for "more than $800,000," said offers of Japanese interests which have outbid British and Italian firms in the world's metal markets were rejected.

"We did not consider it advisable at this time to consider an offer from Japan," he said. "I don't think we could have obtained permission to let that ship go to Japan had we wanted to," he added.

The Leviathan, which carried 200,000 doughboys to France, will have one last fling of the glory she knew briefly before the World War. The liner, once speed queen of the Atlantic, will sail to England under her own power. A week will be required, Mr. Harris estimated, to commission the ship.

Cost $10,000,000

The 907-foot liner cost at least $10,000,000 when launched the Imperial German liner Vaterland at Hamburg, in 1914.

Three times it shuttled back and forth across the Atlantic. On the fourth trip the war broke out, and in New York harbor she was interned and later seized by the Government.

Finery was ripped out, and the Vaterland—now the Leviathan—became an American troopship.

For four years after the war the liner was forgotten, then $8,000,000 was spent in replacing the magnificent fittings. But passengers shunned it. Four years ago the owners, faced with operating losses, docked the vessel permanently at her Hoboken, N. J., pier.

Money obtained from the sale will go toward retiring a $2,200,000 debt owed the Federal Government. Already a liner to replace her has been ordered, smaller but more modern than the 48,943-ton giant.

No Price Dickering

Mr. Harris said negotiations with Japanese interests attempting to purchase the vessel did not reach the point of price dickering because "we rejected any offer they might make without a hearing."

In addition to the successful bidder— a firm which specializes in scrapping ships—one German firm, one Italian firm, and three other English companies made bids.

Delay in selling the ship, Mr. Harris said, caused the United States line to miss the "top" of the scrap metal market, had the sale been concluded several months ago, he said, the Leviathan might have brought more than $1,000,000.

Some months ago the Navy and War Departments considered taking over the ship as a reserve vessel for transport use in case of war, and the Maritime Commission discussed using it for a training ship.

Gov. Blanton L. Winship of Puerto Rico also sought the Leviathan for a floating tourist hotel in San Juan, and one offer was received from a man who believed the ship could be used to house visitors to New York's 1939 world fair.

Girl Students Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALINA, Kan.—More than 76 per cent of the women students at Kansas Wesleyan University would not be enrolled in college if they had not found work, it is reported by authorities. Their work ranges from assistant cook at the dormitory to caring for children in private homes. This group rates the highest academically.

Tasmania in 'Lost Continent'?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOBART, Tasmania—New light on the supposed lost continent of Antarctica is expected to be shed by a committee of eminent natural scientists that has been formed to undertake a complete biological survey of this island.

Evidence that at one time Tasmania was linked with Australia to the north, with New Zealand to the east and even with distant Patagonia—the southern end of Chile and Argentine in South America—has been found in the close resemblance of primitive forms of fauna found in all these areas. The Tasmanian species are understood to be particularly valuable in this inquiry and the committee is expected to inquire into the theory exhaustively.

The committee, which will be under Dr. Joseph Pearson, director of the Tasmanian Museum, will require five years for its work. It is expected to issue a complete catalogue of the flora and fauna of the island.

There are several unique species of animals in Tasmania which are threatened with extinction, some species are not fully known and there may be others which are not known at all, while proper descriptions are lacking in many instances. In the southwestern part of the state is an extensive area of which little of value is known.

Biologically, Tasmania is one of the most interesting countries in the world for, apart from its unique mammalian fauna, it contains many primitive forms which are not found anywhere else.

The cost of the inquiry is being shared by various bodies, such as the forestry department, the fauna board, the Australian Association for the Advancement of Science and the Science and Industry Endowment Fund. The Government is being asked to make a grant toward the costs.

Book Shop of 1728 to Close

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With the closure here of Ellis's of New Bond street, London loses another link with the literary past.

For more than two centuries the premises of Ellis's saw the business of bookselling transacted, and during those years many famous literary figures stood by the counter and discussed the world of letters of their time.

The shop was opened in 1728 by John Brindley, publisher. He published a number of poems of Alexander Pope.

Later, when the shop had been taken over by James Robson in 1758, Horace Walpole came frequently to pay visits.

Dr. Johnson often came to the shop, and so did Mrs. Thrale. And in the nineteenth century the distinguished customers included Tennyson and Gladstone, while Swinburne's "Ode on the Birth of the French Republic" was published at the shop. It is reputed that the worn linoleum at the back of the premises was specially designed for the then owner by William Morris. The first Frederick Ellis was known to Ruskin as "Papa Ellis."

It will be some months before the building is demolished, and then its antique bow window will give way to the more modern aspect of a fashionable store.

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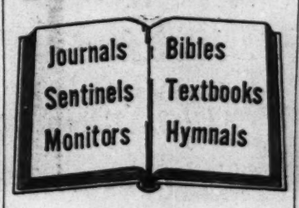

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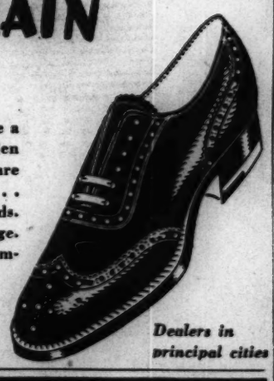

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Oregon Scenic Areas Reserved as Forest Parks

Forest service announces 191,108 acres of mountain land in Cascade region added to U. S. Government holdings—Highest peaks rise to 10,000 feet

Lower Left by U. S. Forest Service

Primitive Domain Restored to Public

Upper—Three Sisters and Broken Top, From Sisters, Ore. Lower Left—Forest Service Observation Post. Lower Right—The McKenzie Highway (U. S. Route No. 20) Near Highest Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore. — Faced with the loss of much of its natural beauty, including many scenic points along the Pacific Coast, Oregon has been taking steps the last few years to preserve such localities for future generations, through private donation to the State, acquisition by purchase, and exchange for other equitable properties which possess less attraction.

Word has just been received by the State Forest Department from C. J. Buck, Portland, Pacific Northwest regional forester, that the Three Sisters primitive area, comprising 191,108 acres of scenic wilderness, has been dedicated for permanent preservation in its natural state by the Chief of the United States Forest Service. This area helps complete a carefully planned pattern for the McKenzie-Deschutes region, regarded as one of Oregon's outstanding playgrounds and one of the finest sections of its kind in the West.

The Three Sisters are peaks high in the Cascade Mountain range, the snow-capped tops each rising in excess of 10,000 feet. Another mountain known as Broken Top, rises around 9000 feet. Other outstanding peaks in the district are Husband, Little Brother, Cinder Cone, Wife, Sphinx, Packsaddle and Irish Mountain.

According to forest officials, the spectacular peaks, one of them called the "Bête Noire" of the Cascades possess the rugged grandeur of Alps. Near their bases lie extensive flower-jeweled meadows, volcanic cones, extensive lava flows, some 36 lakes and glaciers. Wild life abounds in the area.

At the summit of South Sister is what is one of the highest crater lakes in North America. The area of glaciers, exceeding 2250 acres, is said to be the largest this far south in the United States.

Unspoiled by roads or other encroachments of civilization, but threaded by trails, the Three Sisters area extends for 44 miles along the Cascades, taking in more than 126,000 acres on the west side of the divide in the Willamette National Forest, and more than 64,000 acres on the east side in the Deschutes National Forest.

Reservoir of Power

Out of a potential electrical power of 16,000,000 kilowatts on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, only 2,000,000 have been utilized.

Neutrality: Will U. S. Pay Its High Cost?

(Continued from Page 1)

tential war profits requiring a high degree of renunciation on the part of farmers, industrialists, bankers, financiers and shippers.

"Neutrality has its cost and price," the report points out.

But, weighing, the costs of neutrality against the costs of involvement in war, the committee says:

"The adoption of controls over many phases of the economic system, and the direction of relief spending campaigns, and the task of educating the people to an understanding of the purpose of the entire program—all this is susceptible of criticism as an undue assumption of power by the Federal Government.

"It may be granted that efforts to guarantee the maintenance of neutrality do involve a large degree of authority and discretion in the Government. It may also be granted that freedom of enterprise is somewhat qualified. There may be poor consolation in knowing that involvement in war would require us to move farther in these directions.

Differences Noted

"But there is an important difference in objectives and effects which must be considered. The granting of power to the Federal Government may in this case not only allow us to escape the cost and suffering of war, but also to escape the arbitrary and absolute management of the nation for military purpose. Present mobilization plans are intended to establish an essentially totalitarian state as soon as possible upon the entry of the United States into war. The chances of democracy emerging unimpaired are not excellent. Yet this risk is run while the nation is bearing the burden of war.

"Another difference occurs among those who will bear the brunt of the restrictions established by the Government. The measures suggested for neutrality fall heaviest upon financiers and entrepreneurs. Despite the fact that an attempt to prevent damage to them is contemplated, they will construe damage as not only actual loss, but deprivation of possible gain. The many millions of persons who have no propertied income are less likely to consider themselves harmed provided they receive their customary incomes.

"Entry into war has always given economic gains to the few and loss of life and earnings to the many. The peacetime restrictions outlined previously are meant, contrary to the case in wartime regulations to force the few to forgo profit and to preserve the lives and security of the many."

Changes undoubtedly would result in the American economic and political system from such regulations, the committee concedes. But it is satisfied that such controls "are not likely to yield an authoritarian government serving the few." Such an eventuality is much more likely after the nation has undergone that totalitarianism and discipline of war, it believes.

Confined to Neutrality

In drafting its program for effective neutrality the committee limited itself to the single question of whether, and how, neutrality could best be secured. It did not consider the more primary question as to whether keeping the United States out of a particular war is the best method in the long run of protecting world peace and American well being.

The drafters recognized in passing that such a neutrality policy may not be the best course for American diplomacy. It is clear from the foreword to the document that some members of the drafting committee feel that it would be wiser for the United States to participate in the world search for effective collective security—an entirely different policy from that of neutrality.

The committee which drafted the report consisted of business men, economists, and experts from the Government and from Columbia University. It included George Soule of the New Republic; A. Ford Hinrichs, the United States Department of Labor; N. R. Danielian, Federal Communications Commission; J. Frederick Dewhurst, Twentieth Century Fund; Arthur D. Gayer, Columbia University; Philip C. Jessup, Columbia University; Oswald W. Knauth, Associated Dry Goods Corporation; Arthur M. Lamport, A. M. Lamport & Co.; Raymond T. Rich, Raymond T. Rich Associates; Horace Taylor, Columbia University; Louis Bean, Department of Agriculture; Thomas Blaisdell, Social Security Board; E. J. Coil and George B. Galloway, National Economic and Social Planning Association; Roy Veatch, Department of State, and Benjamin B. Wallace, United States Tariff Commission.

Japan Warned on Parade, Eden Tells Parliament

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today told the House of Commons that Great Britain had warned Japan last Friday's "Victory march" through Shanghai's International Settlement was "provocative and uncalled for."

He said the British Ambassador in Tokyo, Sir Robert Craigie, also had been instructed to make clear British opinion that Japan "would have to take responsibility for the trouble which subsequently occurred."

(A Chinese student threw a hand grenade at 6000 Japanese soldiers marching through the International Settlement in Shanghai Friday. Three Japanese soldiers, a Japanese policeman and a British police inspector were wounded.)

The Secretary explained that both the British and American commanders at Shanghai had informed Japanese before that the parade was contrary to their wishes and that they could not take responsibility for any incidents.

Answering a query on the general Oriental situation, Mr. Eden declared he could not accept the suggestion that British Far Eastern possessions like Hong Kong "are in imminent danger."

League of Nations to Seek Way to Peace by Economics

(Continued from Page 1)

agement in the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare, then British Foreign Secretary before the League in 1935, when the Italian invasion of Ethiopia was up for consideration.

On that occasion Sir Samuel said: "The problem is economic rather than political or territorial. It is the fear of monopoly—of the withholding of essential colonial raw materials—that is causing alarm. It is the desire for a guarantee that the distribution of raw materials will not be unfairly impeded that is stimulating the demand for further inquiry."

He added that the British Government would be ready to take its share in the investigation of these matters.

Data Cited in Support

In support of Sir Samuel's contention is the immense increase in the volume of minerals mined and consumed of late years. In the single year of 1929 more zinc was produced in the United States than in the whole world in the first half of the last century, while world copper production in 1929 was more than double the total estimated production for all history up to the nineteenth century.

Similar extraordinary increase may be shown for oil and other products, all of which may serve to explain the over-stimulated rush for raw materials as seen in Japan's invasion of Manchuria and North China, the deals between various powers and north Spain, and Germany's talk of the need for colonies and for expansion toward the Ukraine.

That there is no semblance of equality in the possession of raw materials may be gathered from figures compiled by Brooks Emeny, an American political economist, who shows that while the United States produces 90 per cent of its requirements in the most important commodities, Japan's percentage is 8, France's 7, Germany's 6, Britain's 5 and Italy's 5. In short, as the League's raw material conference showed, practically all nations apart from America are have-nots.

Attempts to remedy the trouble began some time ago. The third of President Wilson's "Fourteen Points" asked for "the removal as far as possible of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace."

Is a Recurrent Subject

The subject was touched upon at the peace conference of 1919, without any appreciable results. It was raised again at the International Labor conference at Washington the same year, when an Italian delegate urged that the attention of the League of Nations be drawn to "the importance of an equitable distribution of raw materials" and the need for a permanent committee to work on the solution. The proposal was defeated.

The following year the International Miners Congress at Geneva urged the constitution of an international office "for the distribution of fuel, ores and other raw materials indispensable for the revival of a normal economic life." A kindred move was urged in 1921 when the International Chamber of Commerce urged the abolition of export taxes on raw materials.

Even as far back as that, the League Economic and Financial committee conducted an extensive inquiry into the raw materials problem condemning unnecessary restrictions on their distribution, and the World Economic Conference convoked by the League in 1927 condemned the undue burdening of the exportation of raw materials by export duties and other taxes.

The first definite move by the nations to institute reforms of the kind so repeatedly demanded came in 1927 when the convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions was signed by 30 states. The convention, however, fell through owing to the full number of signers required not being forthcoming.

Thereafter the accord between the United States, Canada, Australia, and Argentina on wheat exportation in 1933, following the second and abortive world economic conference of that year, which might be classed as another attempt.

The two most fruitful lines of effort at the moment are the Hull scheme of bi-lateral trade accords, which aims at freeing trade from just those restrictions that are the subject of complaint, and the international efforts still in progress under the direction of the League.

Repeal: Liquor Costs Mount

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Opening of the fifth year since prohibition repeal today found the United States with the activities of the bootlegger greatly reduced; but with a total direct liquor expenditure during the first four years of approximately $12,000,000,000, according to government figures.

Taxes collected by the federal authorities amounted in these four years to $1,900,000,000 in round figures. But this visible income was overwhelmed by more than eight to one by the outlay on liquor, when just the cash expenditures traced to liquor and its effects are totalled. The American Business Men's Research Foundation publishes figures showing that the drain on the American pocketbook amounted to a net $12,250,000,000 up to the second half of this year:

Direct cost of liquor, legal and illegal, $11,752,000,000.

Cost of 40,000 fatal highway mishaps caused by liquor; $3,000,000,000.

Indirect costs in industrial mishaps, reduced labor efficiency, crime, destitution and disorder, $2,500,000,000.

Total, $16,252,000,000.

Paid back in revenue and taxes, $3,000,000,000.

Paid in wages and returns to the producer of material and in transportation costs, $1,000,000,000.

Total, $4,000,000,000.

In other words, the Foundation states, the liquor industry has returned to the American people only 16 2-3 cents on each dollar spent for liquor.

And these are chiefly the material costs, as best they can be estimated. Of the moral costs in terms of distintegrated lives and blight on innocent families and bystanders, there is no estimate.

The Federal Government anticipates an improvement in the bootleg liquor problem in the second half of 1938. At that time, the first of the huge supplies of liquor which were bonded, and which cannot be released for four years, will reach the market, depressing prices and undercutting the bootleg market.

Brewers' Code Is Held to Refute Itself

Another broadside of letters issued by the United Brewers' Industrial Foundation collides with many rebuffs from the very people whose support is being solicited. The Foundation has formulated the "Brewers' Code of Practice," which it declares reflects the suggestions made by people who answered its first plea for public reactions to its present campaign. The Foundation has asserted that its efforts are receiving considerable approval but there has been no published record of the letters. But this newspaper has received a copy of one letter which expresses a reaction to the Foundation's propaganda. It is from Mrs. Marion Howard of Boston and it follows:

Nov. 30, 1937

United Brewers Industrial Foundation
21 East Fortieth Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

You solicit my comment on "The Brewers' Code of Practice," just adopted by the members of the United Brewers Industrial Foundation at their first annual convention in Pittsburgh.

The code refutes itself. You pledge yourself to truth in advertising. If you were planning to keep such a pledge, you would not have issued this code at all, for it cannot be fulfilled, even if the brewers conscientiously tried to fulfill it. Suppose you actually told the truth about beer—its role in impoverishing the common people, its role in undermining morals and inducing an appetite for hard liquor, its role in highway accidents now at a peak, its role in crime, its role in corrupting politics and degrading the tone of the community. If you did that, you wouldn't stay in business.

Misstatement Charged

Even before you arrive at your pledges, you mistate the facts. In the code's preamble beer is called the "bulwark of moderation and sobriety." This it never has been and never can be. Beer is an intoxicant and habit-forming, according to the weight of medical testimony. It is invariably sold where hard liquor can be purchased and is a natural forerunner of an appetite for stronger drink.

Your code asserts the brewers' desire to work in conformity with law and in co-operation with the authorities. Beer and hard liquor provide two of the chief incentives to the breaking of laws as any study of the court records and highway statistics will tell you. No code will alter this basic fact.

You pledge yourselves to the promotion of "practical moderation and sobriety." The insertion of that word, "practical," not only exposes the fundamentally humorous nature of your code but its artfulness as well. Why do you find it necessary to qualify moderation and sobriety? Is it not because you know that real moderation and sobriety could be promoted only by your going out of business? And do you not mean by "practical," that degree of moderation and that degree of sobriety which are consistent with your desires for profit? None of your pledges reduces itself more swiftly to an absurdity.

Beer and Social Welfare

Neither can you make beer promote the social welfare. Beer and hard liquor draw to themselves every kind of anti-social condition as a magnet attracts steel filing. Experience has taught us that the brewery industry has never done anything to improve moral conditions in the places where beer and liquor are sold. Brewers have never failed to induce the worker to spend all the money he would for their product even though it left families impoverished and in want.

Nothing of the record of the brewers suggests that its present promises will have any value. Indeed, a spokesman of the industry in 1919 told a Senate investigatory committee that the brewers had always committed their vices against an overtone of almost continuous promises and resolutions, which, he said, meant nothing.

You may say now that all this is changed—that today the pledges are sincere. If such is the case, you must assume a tremendous burden of proof, and assertion is not proof, neither are codes. You may provide some measure of proof of your sincerity by taking the following action:

1. Place yourself under Federal regulation. At the start of repeal you escaped this regulation by misrepresenting the amount of traffic your industry conducted in interstate commerce. You said about 20 per cent, it was later discovered that 70 per cent would have been more accurate. This was an initial act of bad faith. Are you willing to rectify it? If you invited federal regulation of your industry, you would gain a powerful ally in ending the abuses you say distress you.

2. The brewers, if they desire further to prove their sincerity, may co-operate with the state enforcement machinery. This they cannot do by lip-service and by codes. They can, however, appear in favor of bills that would help eradicate existing abuses in the liquor traffic. Can you give me the name and the testimony of any one of your legislative agents who have appeared in favor of any measures to further regulate the liquor industry?

In such ways your foundation might demonstrate that it is, at least, sincerely attempting to better conditions. Until it takes the simple steps of positive support of federal and state regulatory measures, it is obviously insincere.

Of course, you have no intention of inviting further regulation. I believe that your code is designed more to escape regulation than to promote it; I believe that your professed interest in moderation is belied by the recipes you issue claiming beer to be a food in order to extend its use in the home; I believe your professions of public interest are refuted by the fact that you are willing to foist a misleading campaign of propaganda upon the public.

Will you please refrain from sending me further codes, promises and pious resolves. I will welcome, however, an account of your actual performances.

Sincerely Yours
Marion Howard

Reich Profits From Radio

BERLIN (AP)—Radiocasting, which is a government monopoly, is profitable. German radio-users increased by 182,273 during October, bringing their total to 8,595,121. All—except about half a million war veterans, widows and fathers of large families—pay a monthly charge of two marks (about 80 cents).

'Saturation Point' In Speed Held Near

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—The "saturation point" in land speeds is near at hand, says Capt. George Eyston of England, who recently established the new mark of 311.42 miles an hour on the Bonneville salt flats in Utah.

When he passed through the last time, en route to Utah, he hadn't the vaguest notion how fast the thunder-buggies eventually might go. He didn't say "No" to a suggested 400 m. p. h. But he learned something important since then.

"You remember I reached 319 on one of my runs," he said, thoughtfully. "Well, it sounds peculiar, but I felt a greater sense of acceleration between 310 and 319 miles an hour than I had from 150 to 310. All at once, at that speed, the car seemed to jump right out from under me.

"At 310 I felt serene and confident and wasn't in too much of a physical strain. At 319 I suddenly felt that I was standing on a banana peeling. Perhaps I can go a little faster than that, but I know now that 400 miles an hour is a long, long way off."

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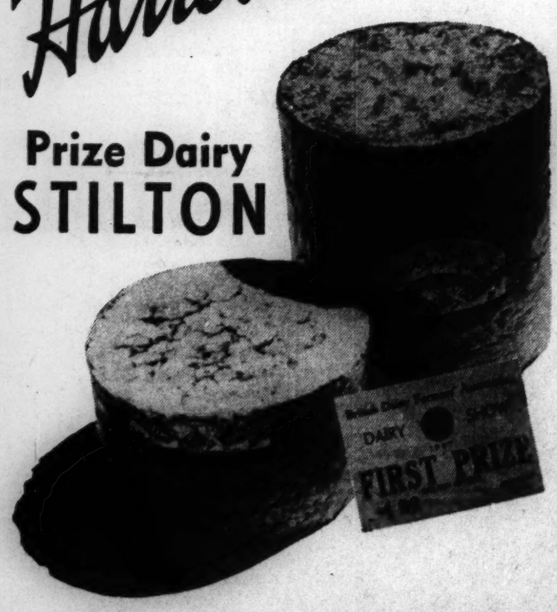

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Peking and Shanghai Mark Effects of Warfare

Ancient Capital Resuming Normal Pursuits After Months of Chaos

Repair Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING—Although China's ancient capital is slowly resuming its normal peacetime pursuits, traces of almost three months of chaos remain.

One boon is that the city's marvels of yellow and blue tile roofs have escaped bombardment. The glories of China's imperial past are summed up in Peking. Japanese as a rule preserve, rather than destroy, temples and monuments in conquered territory. They are already repairing some of Peking's buildings which were damaged before Chinese troops were driven out.

Residents, especially foreigners who have remained, including this writer, now breathe more freely. They can look back with some detachment on the somber and more amusing sides of the taking of Peiping, now again called Peking by the Japanese.

Artillery Accompaniment

For almost three months Peking's inhabitants went about such affairs as they could to the tune of heavy artillery, aerial bombs and roaring planes. Traffic was suddenly stopped to permit the passage of hundreds of camouflaged tanks and trucks laden with Japanese military and munitions. The splendid asphalt thoroughfares which former enterprising mayors laid down have been marked with indelible tracks of the intruders.

The city is bedecked with an array of foreign flags. Chinese business houses and wealthy homes having enticed foreigners to temporarily occupy their premises for the purpose of such dubious protection as such emblems might afford; and little enough it is, because the Japanese long ago ascertained everyone's status and are not likely to be fooled by such childish tactics. American flags sell at a premium, due to the tedious business of fabricating and attaching so many small white stars, while more complicated designs which portray the likenesses of national patriots emerge in the form of grotesque cartoons which could only baffle the most sophisticated, leaving it to their imagination to guess what country was represented.

Japanese flags, due to their simplicity of design, lend themselves to home manufacture. A square of white cloth, a bottle of red ink, a Chinese writing brush—and the deed is done. Unfortunately for many, however, this season has been an extremely rainy one, downpours having occurred almost every day for the past 90 days and in many instances the suddenly improvised Rising Sun has dissolved overnight into the white field, greeting the morning in the rosy hues of the Soviet and thus causing considerable dismay to all observers.

Legations Deserted

One hesitates to tackle a true description of that former scene of sanctuary and grandeur, the Legation Quarter. Its ambassadors, extraordinary and plenipotentiary, long ago packed their dress suit cases and scampered to Nanking, leaving a few deputies in their stead and a great many uneasy moments for the American citizens in North China in their wake. The few feeble contingents of foreign military—American, British, French and Italian—dutifully patrol the Embassy gates, and fail to impress anyone who has common sense as to their powers of protection.

For the edification of the foreign community, two English language newspapers appear each morning, one obviously encouraged by the Japanese, the other apparently hanging on as best it can to the shreds of the Kuo Min Tang garment which once spread itself over North China. The foreign resident of Peking reads both. Having read them he carefully folds them, stows them on the pantry shelf and thus adds to a supply of wrapping paper which may serve him in the future.

To anyone who has seen the Grand Hotel des Wagon-Lits in a normal state when it deserved such adjectives, and to anyone who has enjoyed the gayety of the Grand Hotel de Pekin when it was equally "grand" a great disappointment is in store today. Through the spacious lounges and corridors and lounges of the former exactly 11 rather woebegone looking people come and went on a recent day, while in the case of the Peking Hotel all of six guests put in an appearance.

"Ch'ien Men Wai T'ou," that Eldorado of jade, precious stones, silver, gold, jewelry, porcelain, Mandarin coats, silks and embroideries, closed long ago, nailed up its wooden shutters and in the typical Chinese fashion affixed posters on its doors, "Hoa Mai Wan Liao," (goods all sold out), thus proclaiming that there was nothing to do about it and for the time being there just was no business.

Daily Scamper for Food

One of the most interesting episodes is the daily scamper for food, and one should take into account that, war or no war, the Chinese populace has no greater concern than two meals a day both wholesome and in copious quantities. The Tung An Tsai Shih (the East Market), from which one half of Peking's population and all of the foreign residents draw their food supplies, presents a remarkable spectacle each morning. Scores of Japanese military trucks are drawn up alongside to gather what they can, and in their wash come the braver foreign purchasers, the Chinese cooks with their baskets slung on their arms and, finally, the horde of unfortunates, both Chinese and Russian, who trail these people in the hope of such charity as they may bestow.

Prices have not skyrocketed so much as one would expect. Motorcars, with the exception of Japanese military transport, have disappeared. Possibility of seizure by the Japanese (and a well-founded possibility, too, because they have been very short of motorcars), prompted all Chinese owners to discover defects in the mechanisms of their vehicles, which no amount of time or ingenuity in a foreign garage seemed to correct. For this service the owners pay on a monthly basis, in the meantime obtaining transport via rickshaw and reclining with a pleased expression on their faces that once the trouble is over (and, when will that be?), their former plush-cushioned equipages will be restored to them and they can once again venture down the "ta lu," complete with glass mirrors, pink silk curtains, and uniformed chauffeurs.

Who dares to venture what Peking will resemble tomorrow or the next day? One can say with certainty that, regardless of what might happen as a result of human activities, the Ancient Capital will still stand in its jeweled setting of lakes, mountains and plains, and merely one more chapter will have been added to the history of a city which has already survived greater hazards than have occupied the writer for the past three months.

Wide World

Peiping Becomes Peking Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING—The change of this city's name back to Peking reflects Japan's hostility to the Chinese Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, which renamed the city Peiping to honor its victory of 1928.

Japanese commonly change many names in conquered territories, often going back to earlier native names. An ironical effect is produced in English by the renaming of Korea as "Chosen." Manchuria and North China are other "chosen" areas now under Japanese occupation.

The two top characters in the picture represent "Peking," ancient name meaning "Northern Capital." "Peiping" meant "Northern Peace."

Metropolis Finds Trade at Standstill and City Isolated

Look to North

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Shanghai's commercial prospects for the next few months are by no means pleasing in the view of local observers, with Japan dominant. Racked by weeks of Sino-Japanese hostilities, the city's best hope is for a period of long isolation from the hinterland during which its occupants must perforce live by "taking in each other's washing" like the fabled folk cast away on a desert island.

As a result, both foreign and Chinese business men have been watching carefully to discover what is the best course. At least one leading American business leader has plumped solidly for Tientsin as the place where his numerous enterprises will, so far as possible, be concentrated; this after due consideration of the claims of Hong Kong and Hong Kong's neighbor Canton.

Behind this reasoning is the belief that North China will regain peaceful and normal conditions faster than any other part of the country, even though under Japanese domination; and a companion belief that South China ports will be virtually as isolated as Shanghai, due to the ease with which the Canton-Hankow railway can be cut at points where there are many bridges and tunnels through the mountains.

Trend to Interior

At the same time, much Chinese industry which has centered in Shanghai, Tientsin and other ports is tending to move into the interior. This is urged as a patriotic act, and also as a practical measure to keep contact with markets. But in most quarters it is felt that this cannot represent any lasting trend, because the ports have several major permanent advantages including good communications to many parts of the country—when there is no war—and lack of expensive shipping bills for raw materials passing through these ports.

The presence of Japanese armies on Chinese soil in itself means a virtual cessation of trade. Just how the war can end is difficult to forecast in terms of anything short of a breakdown of all Chinese resistance, or the Japanese breakdown on the "home front" which Chinese think is bound to come sooner or later, if China can keep the pressure up long enough. But meanwhile, Shanghai business must be confined to meeting local needs while the usual flow of goods in and out of the country is impeded or stopped.

During the first month of hostilities, employment of Shanghai industrial workers is estimated to have dropped from 175,000 to about 15,000. A great share of those put of work either went into refugee camps or departed for country districts. Possibly a very few had savings on which to draw.

Approximately 60 per cent of Shanghai's industrial undertakings, both large and small, have been located in the Northern and Eastern Districts of the International Settlement, which have been taken over by Japan. A great many of these industries have not merely ceased operation, but have been destroyed. Large industries have paid off their workers and the smaller establishments lacked funds even to do this.

Ten Chinese cotton mills were working to some extent at the end of four weeks, all these being located outside the area of fighting and mostly engaged in making cloth for bandages and dressings. None paid full wages and one mill flatly offered about seven cents a day, as preferable to no money or employment whatever. Workers occupied in some such fashion numbered about 9000, as compared with the 35,000 ordinarily employed in all the mills including those of Japanese ownership.

Skeleton Staffs

Among the smaller industries, printing shops were working with 10 to 20 per cent of usual staffs, silk weaving was at a standstill, machine shops were closed save for some in a district chiefly devoted to repair of transport vehicles (which have been abused by the military, running them mostly by night and without lights to escape Japanese air-bombing), and other industries suspended include the manufacture of such "consumers goods" as glassware, lamp bulbs and rubber shoes.

In general, Shanghai industry is at a standstill save for a few small sections devoted to emergency requirements; a situation the seriousness of which may be gauged by the fact that if each worker is calculated to have two dependents, nearly half a million are without livelihood.

And this leaves out of all account the position of foreign traders and the larger trade of the port, losses of which already are beyond calculation.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

New Westminster: Columbia Theater, 2 p. m., Dec. 12.

England

Hampshire

Bournemouth: Moderne Cinema, Wimborne Road, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.

Surrey

Dorking (auspices First Church, Sutton, and Society, Dorking): Dorking Halls, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 19.

Germany

Cologne: Hindenburgsaal der Lesegesellschaft, Langasse 6, 7 p. m., Dec. 10. In German.

Netherlands India

Java

Soerabaya: Kunstkring Building, Simpang, 7:30 p. m., Jan. 14.

United States

California

Angels Camp (auspices Society, Vallecito): Native Sons Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

Laguna Beach: South Coast Theater, 162 South Coast Boulevard, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.

Los Angeles (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2913 Cuirado Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.

Oakland (First Church): Scottish Rite Temple, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

San Francisco (Second Church): New Mission Theater, 11 a. m., Dec. 12.

Watsonville: Watsonville Union High School, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

Colorado

Pueblo: Church Edifice, Twelfth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Connecticut

Rockville: Sykes Auditorium, Park Street, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 12.

Illinois

Barrington: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

Bloomington: Church Edifice, 319 East Monroe Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5316 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7201 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, Elm Place and Sheridan Road, 8 p. m., Dec. 12.

La Grange: Kidston Memorial Hall, Cossitt Avenue School, Cossitt, Ashland, and Madison Avenues, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Oak Park: Church Edifice, 200 North Oak Park Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

Park Ridge: Church Edifice, 15 South Northwest Highway, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Savanna: Community Church, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.

Iowa

Webster City: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Kansas

Salina: Church Edifice, Eighth and Mulberry, 3:45 to 4 p. m., Dec. 12. Radiocast Station KFBI, Abilene, 1050 kilocycles.

Louisiana

New Orleans (Third Church): Jerusalem Temple St. Charles Avenue and Clio Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

Maryland

Baltimore (Joint lecture): Lyric Theater, West Mt. Royal Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 12.

Massachusetts

Boston (Organization at Boston University): Hall of Practical Arts and Letters, 27 Garrison Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

Waltham: Hovey Memorial Building, 645 Main Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Michigan

Detroit (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2121 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

South Haven: Central School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 15.

Mississippi

Jackson: Robert E. Lee Hotel Convention Hall, 8 p. m., Dec. 17.

Missouri

Newsdale: Church Edifice, Main at Arch Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

New Jersey

Dumont: Dumont High School, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 12.

South Orange (auspices First Church, Maplewood): Columbia High School, 17 Parker Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 12.

Trenton: Auditorium, Junior High School No. 1, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 12.

New York

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street, Bronx, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 12.

Rochester (First Church): Church Edifice, East Avenue at Prince Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 14.

Utica: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

North Dakota

Bismarck: Burleigh County Courthouse, Thayer Avenue and Fifth Street, 8:30 p. m., Dec. 17. Radiocast Station KFYR, 550 kilocycles.

Jamestown: Dec. 16.

Ohio

Akron (joint lecture): Central High School Auditorium, South Forge and Union Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 18.

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, Fifth and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 13.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Fifth Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 12:10 p. m., Dec. 15

Texas

Dallas (Second Church): Adamson High School, 8 p. m., Dec. 14. Radiocast Station WRR.

Fort Worth (Second Church): Municipal Auditorium, West Lancaster Street, Arlington Heights, 8 p. m., Dec. 13.

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 16.

Wichita Falls: Wichita Falls Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.

West Virginia

Huntington: Huntington High School, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 14.

Parkersburg: Assembly Room, Chancellor Hotel, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 12.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Second Church): Church Auditorium, 2722 West Highland Boulevard, 3 p. m., Dec. 12. Radiocast Station WEMP, 1310 kilocycles.

Waukesha: Congregational Church, 3 p. m., Dec. 12.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 6—After selecting St. Louis, Mo., as the city for next year's convention of the American Vocational Association, more than 4000 members of the organization who attended the thirty-first annual convention in Baltimore were heading for their homes today in agreement that the Baltimore convention was one of the most notable in the organization's history.

At the final business meeting, Thomas H. Quigley of Atlanta, Ga., head of the industrial education department of the Georgia School of Technology, was elected president of the association for 1938. L. H. Dennis of Washington, D. C., was re-elected executive secretary and Charles W. Sylvester, director of vocational education in the Baltimore public school system, was re-elected treasurer.

On Saturday, final day of the four-day convention, members heard 48 speeches at a series of sectional conferences. Three luncheon meetings also were held by special divisions.

Dr. Ivan McDougle, instructor in economics at Goucher College, speaking at the commercial education group's luncheon, declared the time had come to throw out of the schools the trite slogans of another day.

"Economic isolation of a nation—that's one of those slogans we should forget," he said. "Economic isolation is an impossibility today. Rugged individualism is another, and so is that one about staying out of the affairs of foreign countries. Why, the United States gets into every scrap between nations nowadays."

The industrial arts group was addressed by Charles P. Willis, assistant superintendent of schools for Baltimore, who told luncheon guests the attitude of the child to art was of far more importance than equipment, material, subject matter and processes involved in industrial art.

21 Second Cousins Get $5000 Each As Christmas Gift From Ohio Man

LISBON, Ohio, Dec. 6 (AP)—Twenty-one persons felt like pinching themselves today as they figured out real answers to the question—"What would you do with a $5000 Christmas gift?"

The donor is an Ohioan. He used to work for a railroad. Now he has more money than he needs. He is giving away $105,000.

The 21 persons over the country to whom he is sending $5000 each are second cousins. Many of them he has never seen.

The story of the pre-Christmas gifts goes back to a promise. James A. Costello is the survivor of a family of three brothers and two sisters. He became manager of their fortunes.

Included was his brother Charles' estate of $500,000. To Charles he made the promise to take care of the cousins.

Mr. Costello was disconcerted over attention given him. He said politely but firmly that he "didn't send the checks for publicity and it is nobody's business."

"Letters of thanks alone well repay me," he said.

He made careful investigation of characters over weeks of time. Now the deserving receive presents—$5000 presents. And are they writing their letters of thanks!

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. WORL, 920kc, on Dec. 12; Jan. 2, 9, 1938; also short-wave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Jan. 2, Feb. 6, 1938.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Jan. 2, Feb. 6, 1938.

New York

New York City—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Dec. 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 920kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Dec. 19, Jan. 16, 1938.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Jan. 2, Feb. 6, 1938.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Dec. 12, 26; Jan. 9, 23, 1938.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Dec. 10, Jan. 9, 16, 1938.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280 kc, on Dec. 26, Jan. 23, 1938.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Dec. 12, 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Territories

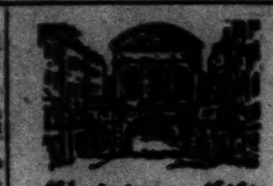
Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Jan. 27, Feb. 6, 1938.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Dec. 12, 19, 26; Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.



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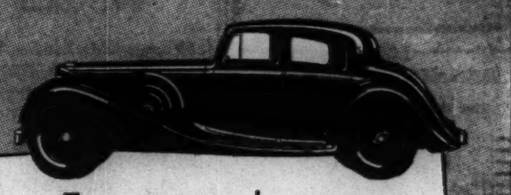

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Federal Film Portrays Mounting Toll of Erosion

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Government's newest effort at motion picture production makes its first appearance in the nation's theaters this week.

The film, entitled "The River," will be released by the Farm Security Administration. It is an attempt to convey in simple terms the story of the wastage of national land resources through erosion.

In picture, poetic narration and music, the new film takes up at a point where "The Plow That Broke the Plains" left off in describing the ravishment of great sections of a continent during the hasty rush to build for bigness.

In technique the film follows the pattern of "The Plow," and it was shaped by the same hands. Pare Lorentz, motion picture critic, is author and director of both "The Plow and "The River." He wrote the narratives.

Virgil Thompson, concert pianist and composer, drafted the musical scores for both, and Thomas Chalmers, who recently appeared with Tallulah Bankhead in "Anthony and Cleopatra," narrates the story of "The River," as he did in "The Plow."

Just as "The Plow" appeared at a time when the Government was emphasizing the need of widespread conservation and relief for share croppers, so "The River" is released at a time when the Government is on a new quest. Pending before Congress is the Norris Bill proposing to create seven national authorities to build dams, abate floods, recreate farming, improve navigation—and generate power. The President advocated enactment of the legislation by the special session.

The film cost $50,000 to produce and it takes a half hour of show time. "The Plow" cost $20,000 and runs off in about the same time. The difference in cost lies in the fact that while "The Plow" was filmed in four states caught within the "dust bowl," the new picture was photographed over 13 states by three parties of cameramen operating under far more difficult conditions.

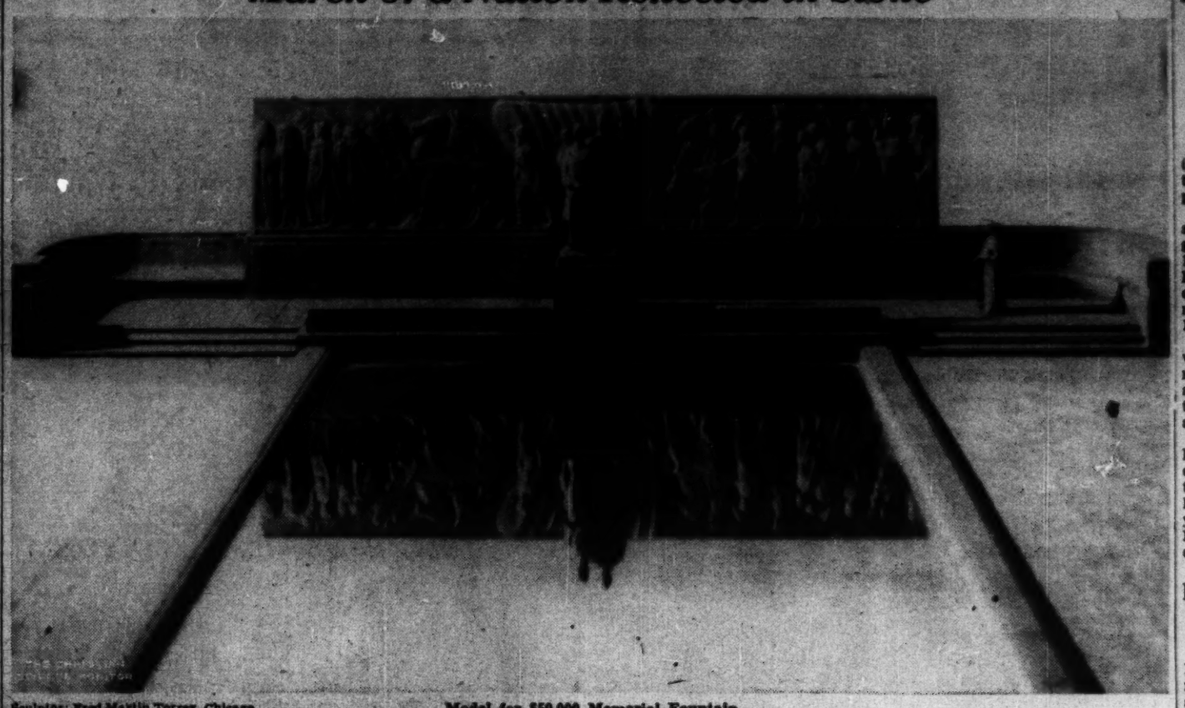
"The Plow," in its two years of existence, has been shown to 10,000,000 persons in 3000 commercial theaters and is enjoying a revival now in connection with the projected appearance of "The River." "The River" is already booked ahead for more than 500 theaters and the Farm Security Administration, which succeeded the Resettlement Administration, expects it to rival or exceed the run of "The Plow."

The photography is startling. The narrative, written by Lorentz is already scheduled for publication separately as a sort of poetic epic of the river. And numerous Sunday school and prayer meeting hymns are studded into the musical score.

Mr. Thompson took his religious texts in the main from an old hymnal, "The Sacred Harp," which contains much of what he calls "just the music of the Mississippi valley."

"It is hymn music of the sort known as white spirituals; which is to say, the ancient Scottish and Irish tunes that our southern and western forefathers learned in the rural districts of the British Isles and brought with them to this continent as their musical heritage."

March of a Nation Reflected in Stone



Sculptor: Fred Martin Torrey, Chicago
Model for $50,000 Memorial Fountain
Donated to the City of Topeka, Kansas, in Honor of the Native Sons and Daughters of Kansas

Finland Observes 20th Anniversary Of Independence

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Dec. 6 (AP)—Finland today celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its independence.

(Finland was united to the Russian Empire as an autonomous grand duchy from 1809 until Dec. 6, 1917, when the Finnish House of Representatives proclaimed an independent state. Finland became a republic under the constitution of 1919.)

Parliament observed the anniversary by holding a solemn memorial session and the Government arranged a mass festival. A military parade was canceled because of a three-foot snow.

Former President Svinhufvud, leader in the struggle for independence, was given a countrywide ovation and a monument was set up in his home district. He spent three years in exile in Siberia just before Finland's declaration of independence.

Meteor's Fall Lights Up Large Area in Ontario

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 6 (CP)—In a blaze of white light that illuminated the country for miles around, a huge meteor fell to earth somewhere in Windsor district Dec. 1, according to many observers.

The light was particularly bright south of the city where the path of the fiery projectile was easily followed. The sky was bright as day and objects stood out clearly. After shooting through the sky a few seconds, the meteor broke into three parts which showered to earth.

Soviet Helps Offenders Who Reform

Theft of State Property Regarded as Threat to Socialistic Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Russia's ruling Communists look back upon the five years during which they have shot thieves and embezzlers of state property, and assess the results as excellent. The State Prosecutor, A. Y. Vishinsky, announced that the law, with its extreme penalties, will remain in effect "as long as a single enemy still lives who dares to threaten socialist property, the unconquerable base for socialism."

When this law was passed on Aug. 7, 1932, the Communist high command was at war with independent peasants, who fiercely resisted efforts to combine in collective farms their land-holdings and domestic animals with the holdings of poorer and less competent peasants. The law was first applied most widely in the countryside, where executions for some time exceeded 40 per day.

Mr. Vishinsky now admits that too many people were shot during this period, but blames this upon "followers of Trotzky and Bukharin," who are accused of trying to discredit the law by shooting comparatively innocent people.

Enforced on Mass Scale

The prosecutor revealed for the first time that some of the high officials arrested while working in the Commissariat of Justice have confessed that they "consciously endeavored to enforce this law on a mass scale, not against kulaks (independent farmers) and other enemies, but against small people who stole or embezzled on a small scale due to exceptional circumstances."

The phrase "exceptional circumstances" apparently is a euphemism for hunger. Mr. Vishinsky cited the example of a peasant woman with a large family who was shot for stealing four pounds of grain from a collective farm.

Confessions recently extracted by the political police, Mr. Vishinsky revealed, implicated in this alleged plot Dr. E. Pashukanis, former director of the Moscow Institute of Law, who was regarded, until his arrest this spring, as the foremost exponent of Soviet law. Mr. Vishinsky declared that some of the recent confessions "admitted that Pashukanis and his associates intentionally perverted our forms of justice, endeavored by perverted applications of this law to arouse discontent against the Government and the Communist Party."

Mr. Vishinsky added that these prominent Communists, honored as model leaders until this year, "piled up one sentence upon another, on the theory that the worse justice was applied the better for them. They acted under the directions of Trotzky and V. Piatakoff (who was executed in January), worked with Germans and Japanese. Now they and their maneuvers have been exposed. Practices in applying the law of 1932 are now cleared of perversions."

The State Prosecutor does not explain why Dr. Pashukanis and his associates were not "exposed" for almost five years after the 1932 law was decreed, nor why the present ruling group did not protest sooner if they believed the law was being too severely applied. He does not ask anyone to believe that Dr. Pashukanis and his associates would ignore any suggestion made by Joseph Stalin.

State Property "Untouchable"

Mr. Vishinsky gives no figures of the number of executions under this law during the five years it has been in force. He does state, however, that shootings have been substantially reduced every year since 1933, when the open warfare with independent farmers ended with their "liquidation as a class." Recent executions for theft and embezzlement have been more numerous in state industry and trade than in the countryside.

The Communist organ Pravda undertook to justify continued shooting of those who steal or embezzle state property. The bourgeois French revolution, said Pravda, made private property "holy and untouchable"; the Russian proletarian revolution has performed the same functions for socialized property. By the law of Aug. 7, 1932, the socialist state defends itself from all its enemies, as socialized property is the base for socialist society.

By the 1932 law, said Pravda, the Soviet state showed that "there is no amnesty for criminals who destroy socialized property." This law has "already played a major role in the struggle with enemies of socialism," Pravda added, and "its powers must be retained for an indefinite number of years, because it incorporates the burning words that socialized property is holy and untouchable."

Woman Trade Aide Reported Arrested

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Dec. 6

Madame Tatiana Sofiano, secretary of the Moscow office of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, is reported to have been under arrest since Nov. 21.

Her associates said that they had been unable to learn the charges against her, but they recalled that her husband was arrested a year ago and exiled to Siberia and that her brother and brother-in-law were arrested recently.

Dispatches from the provinces reported executions of 14 alleged wreckers and spies. Nine livestock wreckers were executed in Eastern Siberia, three employees of a co-operative organization at Archangel and two grain storage officials at Minsk.

Fine Line Drawn Between Ordinary Criminals and Political Opponents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The State Prosecutor of the Soviet Union, A. Y. Vishinsky, leads a "double life." In one existence, he is the implacable and persistent pursuer of Joseph Stalin's political opponents, and of those who obstruct Communist policies in any way. In the other, he is pictured as Russia's foremost reformer of criminals, the friend of thieves and embezzlers who desire to become honest.

In his first role, Mr. Vishinsky has demanded the penalty of shooting for hundreds of men and women, some of them his associates in the underground struggle which brought the Bolsheviks to power in Russia. During recent conspiracy trials, he has not shown the slightest emotion when his former comrades in revolution pleaded for mercy.

But soon after the last of these trials had ended, Mr. Vishinsky was expressing kindly concern for ordinary thieves and swindlers; he invited such criminals to come to his office and receive help in reforming.

Part of Soviet Code

This "double life" of the Soviet Prosecutor is a reflection of the Soviet code, which holds that ordinary criminals should be treated leniently, but political and "class" opponents must be ruthlessly crushed.

Mr. Vishinsky recently made a speech in which he expressed confidence that the majority of ordinary criminals, pickpockets and even murderers, want to become honest, and would be helped to reform if they came to his office. Soon after this speech was published, the Prosecutor received a letter from a young man who said he had been orphaned in the 1921 famine, and had learned to steal. He was finally caught and sent to prison, but escaped. Now he had read Mr. Vishinsky's speech, and wanted his help in beginning a new life.

The thief asked the Prosecutor to reply to his letter through the newspaper Izvestia. On the following day Izvestia published the thief's letter, and a reply from the Prosecutor inviting him and other criminals who desired to reform to visit him and discuss the matter; he promised that none who came would be arrested.

At 10 o'clock the following morning, when the Prosecutor's office opened, a young man appeared and asked: "Where do thieves apply?" The secretary at first did not understand, but the young man showed her the newspaper article. While they were talking, several other men and one woman appeared. The woman said: "My husband and I are both thieves, but he was afraid to come. He sent me to find out if there were any tricks; he said they wouldn't be so hard on a woman."

Assured of "Safety"

Mr. Vishinsky's assistant talked with the group, and assured them they would not be arrested. "If you desire to give yourselves up voluntarily, you will be sent to correction camps to learn honest trades," he said. "Then we will help you to find suitable work." As evidence of good faith, the assistant asked the visitors to leave, without giving their names, and to return later if they desired.

The next day the group came back, bringing others with them.

The Prosecutor himself received them, and warned them that reform is not easy after years of crime. He told them that those who had escaped from prison camps must go back to finish their terms if they gave themselves up. He assured them that he had already helped many thieves to begin an honest life, and would likewise help them.

Within two weeks 213 thieves had come to the Prosecutor's office and given themselves up, according to Soviet newspapers.

To Mr. Vishinsky and his associates there seems no contradiction in his friendly and tolerant attitude toward ordinary criminals and his implacable attitude toward those who stand in the path of the all-powerful state. Mr. Vishinsky does not hesitate to demand the penalty of shooting for a political opponent, or for the director of a state factory or chairman of a collective farm who has somehow obstructed state policy. At the same time he sincerely proclaims himself a real friend of thieves and embezzlers who show a desire for reform.

History of Kansas Depicted In Memorial Gift to Topeka

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—The model for the $50,000 fountain donated by Lillie Gordon Munn to this city as a memorial to the Native Sons and Daughters of Kansas has been submitted and accepted by the trustees. The sculptor is Fred Martin Torrey of Chicago. Mrs. Munn was the widow of Dr. L. H. Munn, for many years a surgeon in Topeka.

Figures in bas relief against a wall 12 feet high and 45 feet wide depict stages in the development of the Sunflower State. Two separate figures portraying a native son and daughter stand slightly in front of the large group. The statuary and exedra will be 80 feet long, with benches at either end, and on flat pillars at the ends will be bas reliefs of a bison.

If the location, which is not as yet definitely chosen, permits, there will be a pool 100 feet long in front of the fountain. Two sites are being considered by the trustees—the grounds of the Kansas State Capitol and Gage Park, an 80 acre tract owned by the city, two miles west of the business section, on which are located the Reinisch rose garden and the Doran rock garden. The preferred location is south of the steps on the south side of the Capitol.

The background panel in the memorial will be 9 by 45 feet and on this will be historical figures. First will be a group of Indians depicting resentment at the encroachment of the white man. Then will come the priests, Coronado and his explorers, then Pike, Lewis and Clark, sent out by the Government to explore the new country; then the early settlers with their ox teams and wagons and the cattlemen. A farmer with a sheaf of wheat will portray agriculture and a child will suggest education. The end figures will represent invention and research, and industry and patriotism. The fountain will be carved in Bedford limestone.

The trustees, named in the will of the donor, are Robert Stone, attorney; Senator Arthur Capper, Mrs. Charles F. Spencer, Chester Woodward and Thomas F. Doran.

Ford 'Victory' in Strike

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6 (AP)—Milton N. Johnson, manager of the Ford Motor Company's assembly plant here, claimed a "moral victory" today over striking members of the United Automobile Workers of America.

As 40 pickets milled in the cold at the plant's main entrance bearing signs stating: "Locked out by Ford" and "We're picketing because we want our jobs back." Mr. Johnson said, "that just proves what we have contended all along—there is no strike here."

Norman Smith, U. A. W. A. organizer, said the strike was proceeding "satisfactorily" and that picket lines would be maintained.

Until today pickets' signs had read "Ford on strike."

Mr. Johnson announced 52 cars were assembled Friday, the final working day of last week. Mr. Smith contended only six were built.

The strike, called because of alleged discrimination against union members at the plant, has been in progress since Nov. 24. The plant has continued to operate.

Pictures Sought Of State Signers Of Constitution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6—Descendants of delegates to the special convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States for Pennsylvania on Dec. 12, 1787, have been urged by the Pennsylvania Constitution Commemoraton Committee to join in a hunt for likenesses of the 69 members of the convention.

After a three months' search made with the aid of historical and geneaological societies, Albert M. Greenfield, chairman of the committee, announced that only 20 portraits of delegates are available for exhibition in connection with the celebration of State Ratification Day on Dec. 12.

"In making a general appeal," Mr. Greenfield said, "we are influenced by the fact that at least three of the pictures secured have been uncovered by chance. It is my belief that there are many direct and collateral descendants of these early patriots who nave in their possession old paintings or other likenesses which may have been stored away or temporarily forgotten."

Australia a Youth

Australia has been settled for only 150 years.

Royal Belgian Trio On Visit to London

LONDON, Dec. 6 (AP)—Unexpected, private visits are being paid to England by Belgium's King Leopold III, Queen Mother Elizabeth and Prince Charles, the King's brother.

Baron Capelle, the King's secretary, said that Queen Elizabeth had planned for some time to visit the Duke and Duchess of Portland, and that the King, "having several days free," had decided to accompany her. The Duke was a friend of the late King Albert of Belgium. The Duke commented on Prince Charles' unexpected arrival in London yesterday by saying he was "persuaded the trip was unconnected with his mother's and brother's visit." He added that "Charles is a frequent visitor to England, where he has a number of friends."

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

King Christian Goes to Market

A Children of the Dunes Story

By Nora Burgion

Part One

Once again the fishing boats lay at anchor in the harbor; the herring nets were spread upon the hedges to dry. The end of one season had come—and the beginning of another.

Plots of flax and grain were already lending their brilliance to the hills of Denmark; here and there about the countryside potato plants striped the fields with green. The children at Gravstadd swung upon their gate and beamed upon their own awakening plots of ground.

"When we get these crops harvested and under the roof for the winter, there are going to be lots of people in the village who will be surprised," said Erick.

At that very moment they heard a flapping in the flower bed beside the house, which made them jump down from the gate to run and investigate.

"Why, look!" cried Siri, gripping her brother by an arm. "How did he get over there?"

Erick swung about and discovered what had drawn her attention. The storks had built a nest on the thatched roof of their house that spring, and now one of the stork children was struggling on the ground, trying to get to his legs.

"He has fallen out of the nest!" Erick exclaimed. He ran over to the little fellow and, picking him up, hurried into the house with him.

"Look, mother," the two cried with excitement, "one of the stork children has fallen out of the nest."

The mother looked up from her stitching. "No," she said, "he has not fallen out."

"How did he get out, then?"

"The mother stork pushed him out."

"Pushed him out?" echoed the two in astonishment. "How could she have done anything so dreadful!"

A New Pet

"You see, the parent storks know that this little fellow is a weakling and not able to face the dangers that all birds must encounter," she replied. "For that reason the parents have thrown him out of the nest so that there will be food for the stronger ones."

The children could not convince themselves that the stork mother could have any definite knowledge regarding the future of her children, for they all looked alike. Erick clambered up to the chimney and put him back into the nest. But no sooner had he done it than the mother stork lifted the little one out and dropped him over the eaves again. So Siri and Erick could have no compunction about adopting the little fellow.

The first month the small storks could not stand up. It was not until they were two months old that they could stand alone, so Siri and Erick carried their new pet with them wherever they went.

King Christian the Builder, their pet duck, was half grown and believed himself the King of Gravstadd. He bossed everyone about the place as though he had been born for nothing but to rule. The children had named him King Christian the Builder after one of the kings of Denmark who had done a great deal for his people.

The duck shook his tail at the new member of the family, and squawked excitedly in his presence, but Siri and Erick did not care what he said. They meant to keep the young stork just the same.

Plans for Obadiah

"Wouldn't it be fun if we could have a tame stork, too!" cried Erick. "I bet the schoolmaster would be surprised in the fall if we brought a tame stork to school."

"And mother couldn't object about our keeping him because he would get his own food when he grows up," said Siri.

The longer they thought of this plan the more they liked it. So the young stork, whom they named Obadiah, went with them out into the pasture that day when they took the chickens and the duckling out to graze.

"Won't it be fun when he can walk along beside us! I wager that King Christian the Builder will not be his boss for very long," said Siri.

At the present time, it was, however, none less than King Christian himself who held sway over the group in the pasture. When he wanted to poke about in the water holes along the sea he took them all in tow and off he went. Today he grumbled as he walked along, and would neither shake hands nor bow when the children asked him. It was only too plain to see that he thought no better of Obadiah than the stork mother did.

A Nest in the Rocks

When they came to the potato patch which now covered the Stenbruset pasture, which they had helped to clear earlier in the spring, a hen flew up from among the rocks and ran cackling towards home.

"I bet she has a nest in the rock pile somewhere," Erick cried, "let's look around and see if we can find it." They looked, and the chicks looked, and King Christian the Builder looked, but they could not find any eggs. At last, tired of their search, Siri clambered on top of the pile and gathered Obadiah up in her arms to talk to him for a while—and there was the nest, right beside her hand, with fourteen eggs in it.

"How I wish that the eggs were ours," said Siri regretfully, "if they were ours we could make a *bakelse* of some kind, and surprise mother with it by the time she came back from Fru Jensen's house."

Erick nodded. "I know," he agreed, "but the eggs are not ours so the best thing we can do is to take them over and give them to the Mistress of Stenbruset. She would never find this place in half a year."

So Erick took Obadiah and Siri gathered the eggs up in her apron. King Christian slipped and slid over the rocks until he stood beside them, for of course he must see everything that was going on.

Over to Stenbruset they went, with the ten chicks and the King running on behind. They were delighted to have the opportunity of going over to show Obadiah to their new friends.

Baking Day

The Mistress of Stenbruset was busy in the bake house baking bread. She had two assistants helping her, and pile upon pile of flat bread cakes were already stacked up almost to the ceiling, for the baking of the staple bread for the *gdard* came only twice a year, and this was the spring baking. Harvest would come before long. Then mistress and maids and everyone else would go out and help in the field, and would not have time to stand in the bake house and bake bread all day long.

"Good day, good day," said the Mistress of Stenbruset when she saw who stood in the bake house door, "come in."

"Thank you," said Siri and Erick politely, "and thanks for the last time we met."

When Obadiah had received his full share of praise and attention Siri stated her errand. The mistress was delighted because they had brought her the eggs. "We have run out of eggs during the time we have been baking," she said, "so we can find a place for these. But of course you must have a few for your work in finding them."

No, protested both Siri and Erick. They needed no reward for bringing the eggs over, for they were hen herders this summer and had nothing else to do but walk about from one place to another.

When the Mistress of Stenbruset heard that they were put herding their chickens she felt that there could not be an overflow in the little thatched cottage at Gravstadd, so she wrapped a great big flat of bread in a linen towel, and sent that home with the children for their supper. "And here are six eggs, take those along also," she added.

(To Be Continued Next Monday)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

They Found the Mistress of Stenbruset in the Bake House Baking Bread—A Drawing by Richard Bennett

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Little Brown Horse Finds a Mistress

Little Brown Horse trotted across the field to his mother.

"They're sending me to live with Mr. Farmer-over-the-hill, but if I don't like it I shall run home to you," he said.

"No, no, my child," said his mother, and started to tell him how wrong that would be. But Little Brown Horse had run off, and in a very short time away he was taken to Mr. Farmer-over-the-hill.

He was quite happy in his new home all day, and thought it great fun to be on his own in the wide, wide world. However, at bedtime he had a very cold and sorry-for-himself feeling, because there was no Mother Horse to nestle down beside and to talk to till they fell asleep. Instead, he had a box next to a big, grand cart horse, who liked to be called "Sir." Only Little Brown Horse was much too shy to take the slightest notice of him.

"I don't like being lonely," he thought, and then, "I shall run home tomorrow!" And he did.

Now, many young horses wouldn't have known how to get back to their mothers, but Little Brown Horse was clever, and he followed his nose, up and down, and round about the hill, till it brought him to his old home, where Mrs. Horse was looking sadly over the fence of her field.

"Mother!" called Little Brown Horse. And "My son!" she cried.

When she heard that he had run away, however, she was very much upset.

"Now you've been sold, you belong to Mr. Farmer-over-the-hill," she explained, "and you must go back and work for him."

Little Brown Horse said he didn't want to, and even if it were wrong to run away, he should do it again. In fact, he said many things, and was still saying them when his old master came into the field and found him. He put the little horse into a big cart at once, and drove him back to Mr. Farmer-over-the-hill, who had been turning his place inside out to find the young animal.

That night the big, grand cart horse looked into the small horse's box, and said in a loud voice, "Silly animal to run away!" Then he looked back, just as if he'd never spoken.

At that Little Brown Horse felt so unhappy and lonely that he made up his mind to run away again. For two days he stayed where he was, as good as gold, but on the third day he followed his nose up and down, and round about, until it led him to his mother.

When he told her what he had done, she turned her back on him, as though he were not there, and he didn't like that, but he talked to her back till his old master found him, and once more took him home to Mr. Farmer-over-the-hill, who sent him to bed to learn a lesson.

That night the big, grand cart horse looked over into his box and said, more loudly than ever, "Very silly animal to run away!"

Before Little Brown Horse could think of an answer about being lonely, a small girl with brown hair and blue eyes came into his box and put up a tiny hand to stroke his nose.

"Please, please, Little Brown Horse, do be good," she begged, "so that Daddy will keep you till I'm big enough to ride you." She patted him and went away, and Little Brown Horse stood quite still.

"I'm glad she said that," he thought. "I will be good now. I have been a very silly animal!"

Some time later his mother saw Little Brown Horse coming into her field, and said quickly, "Go back!"

"I will," he promised, "but first I want to say that I've brought my little mistress to see you. I'm not lonely any more, and I'm much too happy ever to run away again."

And that was the end of that.

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

Consonances and Dissonances

By Nicolas Slonimsky

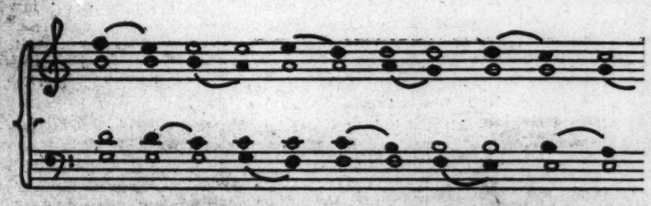
If you happen to possess a very good ear for music and a very good understanding of the four rules of arithmetic you will be able to do a trick that will certainly impress your friends. For it you need a ruler showing inches and fractions of inches and a violin.

Ask someone who can play a little violin to play a note and then tell him to measure the distance from his finger on the string to the bridge. In the meantime you perform a few multiplications and divisions and write down the number of inches on a piece of paper. Imagine the astonishment when the figure you wrote down is found to be correct! You can even do better than that. You can leave the room and listen to the violinist play his note in the next room, and still give the exact position of his finger on the string.

Exciting, isn't it? Now I will explain how it is done just as a magician explains how he pulls rabbits out of his hat. Well, my rabbits are intervals and numbers. When your violinist friend puts his finger right in the middle of the string he will produce an octave sound. As a matter of fact, very few professional violinists know it, but you can be sure that it is so.

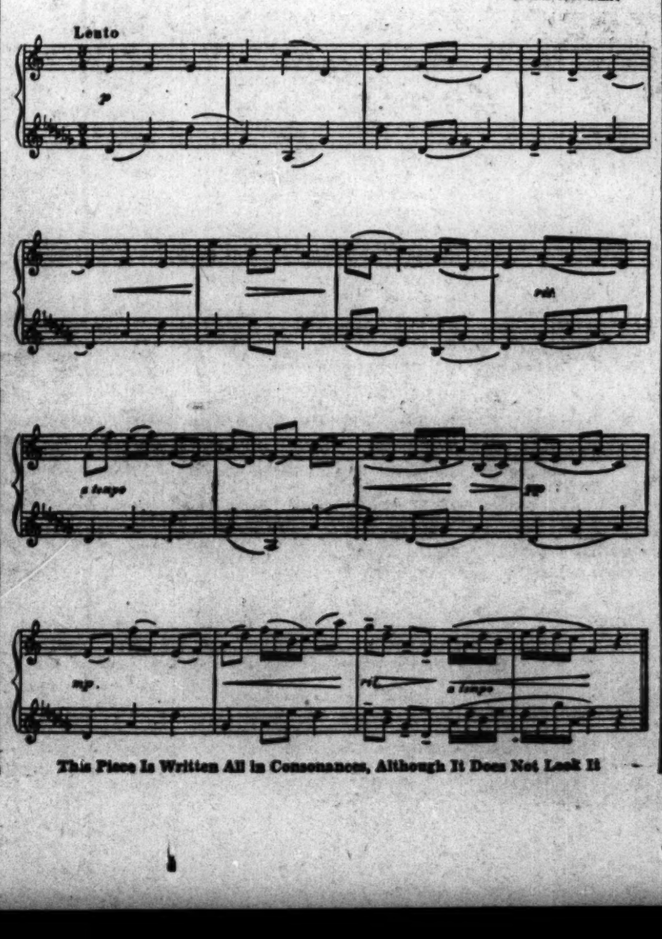
Half the String

The octave sound is produced by half the string, and you can verify it even on the strings of the piano, by putting the finger in the middle of the string and striking the key at the same time. The piano tapers off the way it does because with every octave the strings get twice as short. Of course, that goes only for strings of the same thickness. The low strings of the piano would be many times as long and the piano would stretch out into the next apartment if the low strings were as thin as the high strings.

So if the violinist plays an octave sound on one of his strings he must place his finger exactly in the middle of the string. You can measure the length of the string beforehand. It is usually 12 inches and three quarters of an inch. Suppose,

This Is a Whole String of Dissonances Coming Down the White Keys of the Piano. The Chords Move Note by Note; the Moving Notes Are in Solid Black

A Penny For Your Thoughts

NICOLAS SLONIMSKY



This Piece Is Written All in Consonances, Although It Does Not Look It

the violinist plays the octave on the G string. You know that his finger must be in the middle, so very proudly you announce: "The finger is 6 inches and three-eighths of an inch from the bridge."

So you see how easy it is with the octave sounds. All intervals that are less than an octave will be played above the middle of the string and all intervals more than an octave (always counting from the original note of the string, G, D, A, or E) will be played below the middle, nearer to the bridge. Every interval has its magic number: the octave is one-half; the fifth is two-thirds; the fourth takes three-quarters of the string; the major third four-fifths of the string; the minor third five-sixths of the string.

Other Intervals

Now suppose the violinist plays the note G sharp on the E string. You figure it out as quickly as you can this way: E to G sharp is a major third. The magic number for the major third, or the ratio of vibrations, as it is scientifically called, is four-fifths. Four-fifths of the length of the string is ten inches and one-fifth. And when you give the answer to your friends and it proves to be correct, your reputation as a great wizard is established.

Some of the intervals, those that have the ratio of simple numbers, not more than eight, are called consonances, because they sound agreeably to the ear. The octave, the minor and major thirds, the perfect fourth, the perfect fifth, the minor and major sixths are all consonances because their magic numbers, or ratios, are fractions of which the top numbes and the bottom number are not more than eight.

For instance, the minor sixth has the number 5/8, which means that if you play on five-eighths of the E string by putting the finger five-eighths of the length away from the bridge, you will hear a minor sixth above the original E, that is, you will hear C.

Other intervals except these are called dissonances. Seconds, sevenths, and all kinds of diminished and augmented intervals are dissonances, and have to be resolved into consonances. You are not supposed to finish a piece on a dissonance. But there are composers who do not agree with this division. They say: "Why do you include only these few intervals among the consonances? Why stop at ratios with the number eight?" Scriabin, the Russian composer, built his own chord, C, F sharp, B flat, E, A, D, and declared it a concord, or a consonant chord, despite the fact that it contains all kinds of intervals that we call dissonances.

When a dissonance is resolved, we feel a pleasant sensation just like sitting down in a soft arm chair. In many classical compositions the dissonances are so mild that we are surprised to learn that there are any dissonances at all. That depends on the fact that classical works are written in a definite key, and we know what to expect, and are looking forward to the consonances that we know are coming.

If a piece is written outside a definite key it will sound dissonant even if there is not a single dissonance in the whole thing, just as a soft arm chair in a strange place may feel uncomfortable. Nowadays, we are accustomed to much more dissonance than in the old times, and we pay as little attention to it as to the automobile horns or traffic noise.

Many chords that were regarded as bad dissonances seventy-five years ago are now used even in popular songs, as for instance the augmented triad. New scales, too, are commonly used. The whole-tone scale, for instance, is neither major nor minor, because it has not got the dominant. You can easily find it by playing all whole steps, C, D, E, F sharp, A flat, B flat, C. This scale was very popular in modern music twenty-five years ago. As you see, it has only six notes. Also the black-key scale used to be popular. It is the easiest of all to play. The best note to start is F sharp. It sounds "oriental," because the Chinese and the Japanese use a scale a little bit like it. There are only five notes in it: F sharp, G sharp, A sharp, C sharp, D sharp.

We have now covered the entire subject of music without getting into deep waters, musically speaking. Our next and last article in this series will be about modern music, and the kinds of chords, scales and rhythms that are used in modern music.

(This is the twenty-third of twenty-four articles on music which are appearing on this page on the first Monday each month)

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The Home Forum

A Tale of Two Cockneys

I AM an incorrigible Londoner. No later prosperity, with a house in the wilds of Essex, can cure me of that. I inherited the London streets at my birth, and ever since I have had a sixth sense of relationship towards any Cockney who has attracted my attention. And that happens every time I go out of my door. I am always proud when a Londoner does something worth while. It gives me a feeling of unction. I have searched out many a birthplace of illustrious Londoners, particularly of those in my own profession of letters. A favourite Saturday afternoon pastime nas been to wander about the deserted streets of the City, looking for houses with a commemoratory plaque on the wall. And there are hundreds of them.

But London, being so vast, must necessarily have its sub-allegiants. I can be more particular about my own loyalties. I am a South Londoner. That means a lot. A sociologist may show how London consists of a number of social layers, having roughly certain geographical dispositions, as, for example, the East Enders and the West Enders. But there is a division which is subtler than that. It has deeper significance and denotes more mysterious adhesions. There is London south of the river, and there is London north of the river. The antagonism between the two is never more than latent. It never rises up to political action. It never leads to trouble. But, if you were with me in some of my explorations, I could show you how absolute is the difference between North and South, how insurmountable their antagonism.

* * *

THE SOUTH is the truer London, of course. It is less invaded and adulterated by foreign blood. It is almost pure Anglo-Saxon. I believe it still includes the relics of the camp of the retreating armies of King Harold. North London is smart, international, in comparison. But I must not explore further, for my bias is too obvious. And actually I know very little about North London. In that I am typical. Natives of this vast metropolis know only their own section of it. Time is too short to know much more. But even a superficial knowledge shows how London is really a mass of distinct villages with their simple, local communities. In the heart of Mayfair, for example, you will find a pocket of Cockney life in a back street or two, with its village stores, its close neighbourliness, its simplicity of outlook, and its quaint sayings. Every suburb has a similar village centre as a nucleus, usually with its little high street of homely shops, the church and the chapel, and the school.

Peckham is such a centre. I know it because I lived in their nearby village of Dulwich when I was a child. I remember excursions over the hill where Ruskin lived, and where Mendelssohn wrote his famous "Spring Song," and where Wagner stayed when he came to London. It was on this hill that Shakespeare's friend, Edward Alleyne, stood when he was exploring for a site to found his almshouses. Looking outward from London, across the richly wooded valley of Dulwich towards the greater heights of Sydenham, he is said to have fallen on his knees and offered up a prayer of thanksgiving for having come at last upon the ideal spot. There he settled, buying a tract of the valley lands for six thousand pounds from Thomas Galton, a jeweller who had acquired it from King Henry the Eighth, in payment for an outstanding account in respect of some items in the Regalia. King Henry took it from the Abbey of Bermondsey. The land now brings in a rent-roll of eighty thousand pounds a year!

* * *

ALLEYNE'S PIOUS ACT, and the conditions under which he left his benefice, ensured that Dulwich and its environs should remain almost rural even up to our own time. No trees might be cut down; and so today Dulwich is rich with elms and oaks, and on the hill towards the site of the Crystal Palace is a large copse where Robert Browning used to wander as a boy, learning the nature lore which set him writing, when he was eighteen, the long first poem "Pauline," and which coloured all the rest of his enormous lifework.

He was a Peckham boy. That is, perhaps, why I discovered so early in my life an interest in him and his work. It has not, perhaps, survived. Today I find him very wordy and frequently sententious. His Cockney faults of character stick out too much. He can be facetious and make jokes in and out of season. That is a Cockney trick. Tom Hood, another Cockney, had the same bad habit.

Walking along Peckham main road, past Camberwell Grove where Joseph Chamberlain lived when he first came to London, you will notice a school which stands at the corner of a street near the Town-hall. The school is on the site of an earlier one in which Oliver Goldsmith served so unhappily as usher. The street is called Hanover Street, and there, in a house now vanished, was born Robert Browning in 1812. The district was an isolated village then, and even when he was a youth he could sit at the top of the hill and look across the fields of Walworth towards the "Great Wen." He used also to be taken to the annual fair which was held under the trees of the Walworth Road (now a slum area), and was delighted by the fairy lamps hung in the branches.

* * *

I WENT BACK there the other day and looked around my old haunts. It is a wistful occupation, this re-visiting of the scenes of one's childhood; one not too frequently to be indulged. But I had been reading a collection of letters recently discovered. They were exchanged between Browning in his later years and a Miss Julia Wedgwood. The poet was a man of sixty, the young lady half his age. He was at the height of his fame, though still working on his *magnum opus* "The Ring and the Book." But he was a lonely man, for his beloved wife had passed on and he had returned to an England somewhat alien to him after so long and happy a sojourn in Italy. Miss Wedgwood had been an admirer of his work for a long time; and, when she met him, she was able to offer at once an understanding and critical friendship. Looking at her letters today, one feels that her criticism was too frequently expressed and a little too complacent. But we see also, what she and Browning apparently failed to see, that her feelings were stronger than Victorian propriety might approve. The two friends had either to go further with the friendship, or withdraw to a more conventional acquaintance. They preferred to do the latter. Perhaps Browning's love, and his faithfulness to the memory of so many inspired years in the fellowship of his wife, prevented him from considering any alternative action. But, when Miss Wedgwood wrote that gossip was busy, and that "it would be better that we did not meet again just now, at least that you did not come here," he almost too readily agreed. And three years later, when he wrote enclosing a copy of his epic poem, he was quite formal toward "Dear Miss Wedgwood" who had once been "My dear friend."

* * *

IT ALL SHOWS much formality and delicacy of feeling. Such emotions were current in those days. One thinks of the contemporary Emily Dickinson shutting herself up in her room, not daring even to address the envelopes of her letters lest a stranger's hand should rest upon the envelope where her own had touched. That fastidiousness, a sort of gesture of negation, is what characterises these letters between the Peckham boy, grown old, and the cultured English lady. His new poem was too full and too violent for her, and she recoiled in horror, as far as she was capable of allowing herself to express horror. Times change; fashions in emotion change. I find, too, that I, a latter-day Cockney, cannot revisit the scene of my own and Browning's childhood without discovering a change in my enthusiasms and my sense of cultural values. More than Browning's house has been pulled down in that side-street of Peckham!

RICHARD CHURCH

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DETAIL OF THE PARTHENON FRIEZE (c. 442-438 B. C.)

BY THE time the magnificent frieze was carved for the Parthenon on the Acropolis in Athens in the second half of the fifth century B. C., the art of sculpture in relief had been brought to its height by Greek sculptors. They were able to portray figures in side view, three-quarter view, front view. They could carve one image in front of another, giving an illusion of space. In surface carving they had abandoned the strict confining lines of the primitive stone cutter. They indicated outlines and folds and contours in a varied movement which was constantly changing, now jagged, now curved, melting, emerging, so that it seemed to swell and surge and recede as though it were an animate thing. Greek sculpture had developed from the static and decorative to the dynamic and living. That the epic relief of the Parthenon is really a flattened, or collapsed, kind of sculpture matters little, for there was sufficient technical understanding to endow these shallower forms of relief with the values of full plastic form and living surface.

This relief from the Parthenon frieze is a splendid example of subtle distribution of figures standing in front of and behind animals. Such handling as the placing of one figure in front of another and giving it more prominent modeling enhances the idea of space. The fully draped figure reveals the superb portrayal of fabric as it falls in folds over the shoulder, arm, body. No two folds take precisely the same direction. They provide an illusion of a graceful costume, as well as an indication of the form which it envelops. The undraped shoulders of the other attendant display an equivalent skill with anatomy. The relief is further evidence of the keen observation of the portrayer. The bull appeared as a majestic animal in art in eras which preceded the Hellenic, but never with such verisimilitude. It is more than a resemblance.

While this detail holds its own separated from its context, without any disturbing sense of action, it imparts the illusion of a procession of all the figures moving onward from right to left.

D. A.

The Last Leaf Falls

THE night the last leaf falls, I shall remember
A charm of thirty days that was November.

By lamplight when the black earth cracks with frost
I shall recall this month so lately lost,

And set it in a rhyme of singing beauty
As my last undisputed autumn duty.

November—when an eager child may go
Deep as the plunging wind in golden snow!

November—when the cloudy grey goose wedges
Sweep over scarlet sumac-haunted ledges!

When round moons like thick pewter plates afloat,
Tip-tilted over some tall chimney's throat,

Are tangled in long ropes of blue smoke twining
Into the sable sky where stars are shining;

When raindrops blowing in a spell of ice
May fall like frosty bubbles in a trice,

And break into a crinkled silver feather
Against the pane in cold November weather.

The night the last leaf falls, with loving touch
I shall set down November's charm for such

As look with wonder on a dark branch bending
Above a frozen pool when Fall is ending.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

Green of Kandy

THE slowly-ascending train, mounting higher and higher as it approaches Kandy, rounds many a mountain-spur along narrow ledges far above the valley. Thus it opens to you the splendid panorama of the interior of Ceylon.

Heavy and almost unbroken is the mass of green: green of the shade of emeralds, green of the shade of the sea above a coral reef, green of the shade of a mountain torrent, green of the spruce woods, green of jade and the rich New Zealand greenstone and Siamese jasper, green of the afterglow of a Tahitian sunset, green of the heart of Niagara.

Far beneath and to the mountain-lined horizon it extends. And, after a while, when your capacity for wonder and joy at the beautiful in nature seems at the point of complete satiety, you come into the foothills of those mountains and so presently to Kandy itself.

Robert Louis Stevenson called the fairylike village of Tautira, in Tahiti, "Hanschristianandersenville." He never saw Kandy, in Ceylon, or he would have been put to it to invent an equally expressive name for that little capital of a natural garden of beauty and delight. For here, with the curious Temple of the Tooth, high shrine of many a far-come Buddhist pilgrim, the lovely artificial lake with a tiny islet in its centre where once a Mogul housed his retinue, the famed Peradeniya Gardens, and withal the perfect climate at this three thousand feet of altitude, you attain one of the high objectives on the world-wanderer's map.

M. T. G.

Our Country

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE constructive citizen has a vital interest in his country. Animated by patriotism and loyalty, he desires to be of service to his country at all times. Recognizing honest purposes and straightforward practices as paramount, he endeavors to push beyond merely sentimental and superficial issues, and to adopt sound views and sound doctrines. Thus his efforts are invaluable. Through systematic right thinking, he aids in accomplishing right results. Said Emerson, "That country is the fairest, which is inhabited by the noblest minds."

The concept of one's country involves not only boundary lines, inhabitants, and countrymen, but also a controlling power or government. Consequently, an aggregation of inhabitants and their government is definitely regarded as a country. But, in order to have a good, responsible country—a country which is noble and fair—there must first be a correct estimate of the qualities which are fundamentally necessary to build up and sustain such a country. In other words, there must be a perception and understanding of that invisible, underlying spiritual force or intelligence which inspires and directs all worthwhile activity—that divine power which provides wisdom and strength both for those who represent the government of the country and for those who are governed.

"The kingdom is the Lord's: and he is the governor among the nations," declares our highest authority—the Bible. This plain, positive statement is the key to the entire situation, the answer to every problem confronting the countries of the world now and always. This supreme fact regarding government demands careful, undeviating consideration on the part of true, progressive thinkers. When practically applied it will work wonders for peoples and governments everywhere.

It goes almost without saying that the progress, harmony, and true contentment of any country are directly proportionate to the individual and collective welfare of its inhabitants. But here is the momentous fact, and it needs to be emphatically stressed: this welfare is primarily spiritual. It is the product of Mind, not of matter. It is born of God, not of man. Therefore, the root and branch of real welfare are primarily in divinity.

The greatest demonstrator of this mighty fact was the Man of Galilee. His works, correctly apprehended, were designed, above everything else, to bring perfect peace and concord not only to individuals, but also to nations; and this sense of peace and bliss was intended to silence and blot out forever the evils of strife and warfare. But on all sides today, even among Christian peoples, there are violent discussions of war, aggressive suggestions of it, and general preparation for it. Can we possibly think or say that this procedure promotes genuine welfare for one's country? Can there be helpful feelings of love and brotherhood behind this attitude? Can any nation be happy and contented, and can it demonstrate the prosperity and success it is seeking, without first establishing peace in its own ranks, and then reflecting that peace toward other nations? Is war capable, in any degree whatsoever, of bringing lasting good to one's country? The Master gave the incisive answer (Matthew 26:52), "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword."

No better method exists for establishing peaceful, harmonious well-being than to adopt and to practice the art of self-government. Why? Because unadulterated democracy has for its chief cornerstone the Golden Rule, which is the best precept yet devised for human conduct. A leading American educator and university president has written: "The future of this nation [United States], as the future of the world, is bound up with the hope of a true democracy that builds itself on liberty."

"True democracy"! That is an arousing thought! Built on "liberty," such a democracy promises real freedom, that is, fairness, justice, equality, security, protection, for peoples and governments. It forecasts safety, satisfaction, and serenity for all the world.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says on page 106 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

"That country is the fairest, which is inhabited by the noblest minds." And the "noblest minds" are ever those which are exalted in character and quality—lifted high above the sordid, debasing things of mortal experience, and glimpsing the realm of spiritual things, where goodness, mercy, probity, predicated upon an unbounded love for God and man, are the controlling influences. "Righteousness exalteth a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people."

When our country—every country—finally comes to see that in reality God is the governor in all things; when every country comes to know Him and His government aright, and to understand that man reflects this government, then will individual and collective welfare and security, peace, democracy, judicial procedure, politics, prosperity, and success fall into line with the divine government. Then will the nations, under God, march on as never before in the history of the world.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Η ΧΩΡΑ ΜΑΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁ δημιουργικὸς πολίτης ἔχει ζωτικὸν ἐνδιαφέρον διὰ τὴν χώραν του. Ἐμψυχούμενος ἀπὸ πατριωτισμὸν καὶ ἀφοσίωσιν, ἐπιθυμεῖ νὰ ἐξυπηρετῇ τὴν χώραν του εἰς πᾶσαν περίστασιν. Ἀναγνωρίζων ὅτι οἱ τιμιοι σκοποὶ καὶ αἱ εὐδεῖαι μέθοδοι εἶναι ὑψίστης σημασίας, προσπαθεῖ νὰ ὑψωθῇ ὑπεράνω τῶν ἁπλῶς αἰσθηματικῶν καὶ ἐπιπολαίων ζητημάτων, καὶ νὰ υἱοθετήσῃ ὑγιεῖς ἀπόψεις καὶ ὑγιῆ δόγματα. Αἱ προσπάθειαί του τοιουτοτρόπως εἶναι ἀνεκτίμητοι. Μὲ ὀρθὸν καὶ συστηματικὸν τρόπον τὰ σκέπτεσθαι, βοηθεῖ πρὸς ἐκτέλεσιν ὀρθῶν ἀποτελεσμάτων. Ὁ Ἐμερσὸν εἶπεν. "Ὡραιοτέρα χώρα εἶναι ἐκείνη ἡ ὁποία κατοικεῖται ἀπὸ τὰς εὐγενεστέρας διανοίας".

Ἡ περὶ χώρας ἀντίληψις τινὸς περιλαμβάνει ὄχι μόνον σύνορα, κατοίκους, καὶ συμπατριώτας, ἀλλὰ ἐπίσης καὶ μίαν ἐξουσιάζουσαν δύναμιν ἢ κυβέρνησιν. Συνεπῶς, ἕνα ἄθροισμα κατοίκων καὶ ἡ κυβέρνησίς των θεωρεῖται ρητῶς ὡς χώρα. Διὰ νὰ ἔχωμεν ὅμως μίαν καλὴν ὑπεύθυνον χώραν—μίαν χώραν εὐγενῆ καὶ ὡραίαν—πρέπει πρῶτον νὰ ὑπάρξῃ μία ὀρθὴ ἐκτίμησις τῶν ὑπερλιῶδῶς ἀναγκαίων ἰδιοτήτων αἵτινες ἀπαιτοῦνται πρὸς ἵδρυσιν καὶ ὑποστήριξιν μιᾶς τοιαύτης χώρας. Μὲ ἄλλα λόγια, πρέπει νὰ ὑπάρξῃ μία ἀντίληψις καὶ κατανόησις τῆς ἀοράτου, ὑποκειμένης ἐκείνης πνευματικῆς δυνάμεως ἢ νοημοσύνης ἡ ὁποία ἐμπνέει καὶ διευθύνει πᾶσαν ἀξιόλογον δρᾶσιν—τῆς θείας ἐκείνης δυνάμεως ἥτις προμηθεύει σοφίαν καὶ ἰσχὺν τόσον διὰ τοὺς ἐκπροσωποῦντας τὴν κυβέρνησιν μιᾶς χώρας ὅσον καὶ διὰ τοὺς κυβερνωμένους.

"Τοῦ Κυρίου ἡ βασιλεία, καὶ αὐτὸς δεσπόζει τῶν ἐθνῶν", διακηρύσσει ἡ ὑψίστη μας αὐθεντία—ἡ Βίβλος. Ἡ σαφὴς, θετικὴ αὕτη ἔκθεσις εἶναι ἡ κλεὶς τῆς ὅλης καταστάσεως, ἡ ἀπάντησις εἰς κάθε πρόβλημα τὸ ὁποῖον ἀντιμετωπίζουν αἱ χῶραι τοῦ κόσμου τώρα καὶ πάντοτε. Τὸ ὑπέρτατον αὐτὸ γεγονὸς διότι ἀφορᾷ τὴν κυβέρνησιν ἀπαιτεῖ προσεκτικὴν, ἀπαρέγκλιτον φροντίδα ἐκ μέρους τῶν ἀληθινῶν, προοδευτικῶν διανοουμένων. "Οταν ἐφαρμοσθῇ πρακτικῶς θὰ κάμῃ θαύματα διὰ τοὺς λαοὺς καὶ τὰς κυβερνήσεις πανταχοῦ.

Εἶναι σχεδὸν περιττὸν νὰ λεχθῇ ὅτι ἡ πρόοδος, ἡ ἁρμονία, καὶ ἡ ἀληθὴς εὐχαρίστησις οἱασδήποτε χώρας εἶναι κατ'εὐθεῖαν ἀνάλογοι πρὸς τὴν ἀτομικὴν καὶ ὁμαδικὴν εὐημερίαν τῶν κατοίκων της. Ἐδῶ ὅμως εἶναι τὸ σημαντικὸν γεγονὸς, καὶ πρέπει ἐμφατικῶς νὰ τονισθῇ: ἡ εὐημερία αὕτη εἶναι κατὰ πρῶτον λόγον πνευματικὴ. Εἶναι προϊὸν Νοῦ, ὄχι ὕλης. Γεννᾶται ἀπὸ τὸν Θεὸν, ὄχι ἀπὸ τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Ἡ ρίζα, ἐπομένως, καὶ ὁ κλάδος τῆς πραγματικῆς εὐημερίας εἶναι πρωταρχικῶς εἰς τὴν θεότητα.

Ὁ μέγιστος ἀποδείκτης τοῦ μεγάλου τούτου γεγονότος ἦτο ὁ "Ἀνθρωπος τῆς Γαλιλαίας. Τὰ ἔργα του, ὀρθῶς ἐννοούμενα, ἐσκόπουν, ὑπὲρ πᾶν ἄλλο, νὰ φέρουν τελείαν εἰρήνην καὶ ὁμόνοιαν ὄχι μόνον εἰς τὰ ἄτομα, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὰ ἔθνη· αὐτὴ δὲ ἡ αἴσθησις τῆς εἰρήνης καὶ τῆς εὐδαιμονίας σκοπὸν εἶχε νὰ κατασιγάσῃ καὶ νὰ ἐξαλείψῃ διὰ παντὸς τὰ δεινὰ τῆς φιλονικείας καὶ τοῦ πολέμου. Σήμερον ὅμως ἀπὸ ὅλας τὰς πλευρὰς, ἀκόμη καὶ μεταξὺ χριστιανικῶν λαῶν, ἀκούονται σφοδραὶ πολεμικαὶ συζητήσεις, προκλητικαὶ παρακινήσεις πρὸς πόλεμον, καὶ γενικὴ προετοιμασία δι'αὐτὸν. Εἶναι δυνατὸν νὰ νομίζῃ ἢ νὰ λέγῃ κανεὶς ὅτι τοῦτο προάγει τὴν γνησίαν εὐημερίαν τῆς χώρας του; Εἶναι δυνατὸν νὰ ὑπάρξουν ἐξυπηρετικὰ αἰσθήματα ἀγάπης καὶ ἀδελφωσύνης ὄπισθεν τῆς στάσεως ταύτης; Εἶναι δυνατὸν οἱονδήποτε ἔθνος νὰ εἶναι εὐτυχὲς καὶ εὐχαριστημένον, καὶ δύναται νὰ ἀποδείξῃ τὴν εὐημερίαν καὶ τὴν ἐπιτυχίαν τὴν ὁποίαν ζητεῖ, χωρὶς πρῶτον νὰ ἀποκαταστήσῃ εἰρήνην εἰς τὰς τάξεις του, καὶ κατόπιν νὰ ἀντανακλᾷ αὐτὴν τὴν εἰρήνην πρὸς ἄλλα ἔθνη; Εἶναι ὁ πόλεμος ἱκανὸς, κατὰ ἕνα οἱονδήποτε βαθμὸν, νὰ φέρῃ διαρκὲς καλὸν εἰς χώραν τινά; Ὁ Κύριος ἔδωσε τὴν ὀξεῖαν ἀπάντησιν (Ματθαῖος 26:52) "Πάντες γὰρ οἱ λαβόντες μάχαιραν ἐν μαχαίρᾳ ἀπολοῦνται."

Δὲν ὑπάρχει καλλυτέρα μέθοδος πρὸς ἐγκαθίδρυσιν εἰρηνικῆς, ἁρμονικῆς εὐτυχίας ἀπὸ τὸ νὰ παραδεχθῇ κανεὶς καὶ νὰ ἐφαρμόσῃ τὴν τέχνην τῆς αὐτοδιοικήσεως. Διατί; Ἐπειδὴ ἡ ἄκρατος δημοκρατία ἔχει ὡς κύριον ἀκρογωνιαῖον λίθον της τὸν Χρυσοῦν Κανόνα, ὁ ὁποῖος εἶναι ὁ καλλίτερος μέχρι τοῦδε ἐπινοηθεὶς κανὼν ἀνθρωπίνης συμπεριφορᾶς. Εἷς ἐκ τῶν ἡγετῶν τῆς ἀμερικανικῆς παιδείας καὶ πρύτανις πανεπιστημίου ἔγραψε: "Τὸ μέλλον τοῦ ἔθνους τούτου (τῶν Ἡνωμένων Πολιτειῶν), καθὼς καὶ τὸ μέλλον τοῦ κόσμου, εἶναι συνδεδεμένον μὲ τὴν ἐλπίδα μιᾶς ἀληθινῆς δημοκρατίας ἱδρυομένης ἐπὶ τῆς ἐλευθερίας".

"'Αληθινὴ δημοκρατία"! Ἰδοὺ μία ἀφυπνίζουσα σκέψις! Ἱδρυομένη ἐπὶ τῆς "ἐλευθερίας", μία τοιαύτη δημοκρατία ὑπόσχεται πραγματικὴν ἐλευθερίαν, τουτέστιν, τιμιότητα, δικαιοσύνην, ἰσότητα, ἐξασφάλισιν, προστασίαν, διὰ τοὺς λαοὺς καὶ τὰς κυβερνήσεις. Ἀποτελεῖ ἐγγύησιν ἀσφαλείας, ἱκανοποιήσεως, καὶ ἡσυχίας δι'ὅλον τὸν κόσμον.

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy ἡ Ἀνακαλύπτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, λέγει εἰς τὴν σελίδα 106 τοῦ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν): "'Ο Θεὸς ἔχει προικίσει τὸν ἄνθρωπον μὲ ἀναπαλλοτρίωτα δικαιώματα, μεταξὺ τῶν ὁποίων εἶναι ἡ αὐτοδιοίκησις, τὸ λογικὸν, καὶ ἡ συνείδησις. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος αὐτοδιοικεῖται δεόντως μόνον ὅταν ὁδηγῆται σωστὰ καὶ κυβερνᾶται ἀπὸ τὸν Ποιητήν του, τὴν θείαν Ἀλήθειαν καὶ Ἀγάπην."

"'Ωραιοτέρα εἶναι ἡ χώρα ἐκείνη ἡ ὁποία κατοικεῖται ἀπὸ τὰς εὐγενεστέρας διανοίας". Αἱ "εὐγενέστεραι" δὲ "διάνοιαι" εἶναι πάντοτε ἐκεῖναι αἱ ὁποῖαι, ἔχουσαι ἐξαίρετον χαρακτῆρα καὶ ἐξαιρέτους ἰδιότητας, αἴρονται πολὺ ὑπεράνω τῶν μικροπρεπῶν πραγμάτων τῆς θνητῆς πείρας τὰ ὁποῖα ἐξευτελίζουν, καὶ συλλαμβάνουν ἐκλάμψεις τοῦ βασιλείου τῶν πνευματικῶν πραγμάτων, ὅπου ἡ καλωσύνη, τὸ ἔλεος, ἡ ἀκεραιότης, βεβαιούμεναι ἀπὸ μίαν ἀπεριόριστον ἀγάπην διὰ τὸν Θεὸν καὶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον, εἶναι αἱ κυβερνῶσαι ἐπιροαί. "Δικαιοσύνη ὑψοῖ ἔθνος, ἐλασσονοῦσι δὲ φυλὰς ἁμαρτίαι".

"Οταν ἡ χώρα μας—κάθε χώρα—καταλήξει ἐν τέλει νὰ ἴδῃ ὅτι πράγματι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ὁ κυβερνήτης εἰς ὅλα· ὅταν κάθε χώρα καταλήξει νὰ γνωρίσῃ Αὐτὸν καὶ τὴν κυβέρνησίν Του σωστὰ, καὶ νὰ ἐννοήσῃ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀνταναλλᾶ αὐτὴν τὴν κυβέρνησιν, τότε ἡ ἀτομικὴ καὶ ἡ ὁμαδικὴ εὐτυχία καὶ ἀσφάλεια, εἰρήνη, δημοκρατία, δικαστικὴ διαδικασία, πολιτικὴ εὐημερία, καὶ ἐπιτυχία ἐμπίπτουν εἰς τὴν δικαιοδοσίαν τῆς θείας κυβερνήσεως. Τότε τὰ ἔθνη, ὑπὸ τὸν Θεὸν, θὰ προχωρήσουν ὅπως ποτὲ πρότερον εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν τοῦ κόσμου.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1937

G. O. P. Party Chiefs Get Reform Order From New England

Aiken and Bridges Call for Prompt Action on Cleaning House

Demand Program Of Positive Kind

Declare Youth Must Be in Saddle If Party Is to Regain Strength

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 6—Those persons in the United States and elsewhere who thought Vermont stayed in the ranks of the Grand Old Party a year ago because the Green Mountain boys dislike change in general and the Democrats in particular got a somewhat different view today as Gov. George D. Aiken dipped his pen in some rather acid ink and let the Republican National Committee know just what he thought of the present status of the party.

In language that breathed a salty humor and phrased in words strongly reminiscent of the native tang of Calvin Coolidge, Governor Aiken called upon his party to purge itself of "reactionary and unfair elements, to focus its forces on the recognition of youth, to prepare immediately an affirmative program."

Governor Aiken's letter was hardly in the mailbox before Senator H. Styles Bridges, Republican leader and former Governor of New Hampshire, echoed the Vermonter's thought by telling a Springfield (Ill.) group of Young Republicans, "We must clean our own house and see new faces in high party places if we are to succeed."

And this morning Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, the only other state in the Union to stay with Vermont in voting for Landon in 1936, agreed with Governor Aiken that the National Committee needs a "purge." He saw, with his Vermont colleague, need for "new faces, ambitions and ideals."

Thus from three consequential Yankee sources was the G. O. P. high command excoriated over the week-end.

Three Demands on Committee

Decidedly not pleased with the present management, nor hopeful for the party's future, Governor Aiken made three demands upon the Republican National Committee:

1. That the National Committee be purged at the earliest opportunity of the "baneful influence of the Southern committeemen who represent no one except themselves and their allied office holders, past and present—mostly past."

2. That the party concentrate on winning more young members. . . . "We have become a party of old men. Unless we can also become a party of and for the young men and young women, the party will die—and the processes of dissolution have already begun."

3. That the party immediately prepare an affirmative program.

Plan for Reconstruction

It was under this third heading that Governor Aiken defined his concrete proposals for reconstruction of the party. There were nine such proposals, giving approximately 1000 words of the Governor's 1500-word letter to constructive suggestions.

That the Governor's letter will be received with mixed emotions by the National Committee was a foregone conclusion here today.

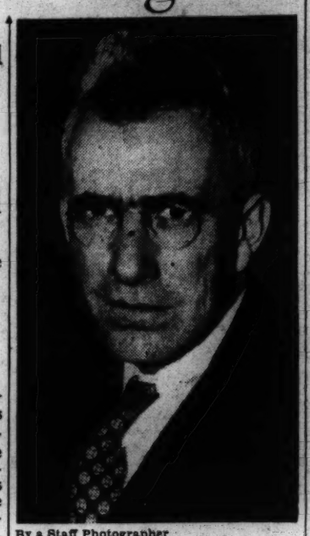
Some saw in the letter a hint to the National Committee that it has neglected, to some extent, New England Republicans and should turn to this last stronghold of the party for guidance in rebuilding the party.

Others saw in it a distinct bid from the Governor for a place on the National Committee himself.

Still others saw the letter as a vehicle for Governor Aiken to take the plunge into national politics.

The Governor himself would not,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)



By a Staff Photographer
George D. Aiken
Governor of Vermont

Back Bay House Of Yellow Brick Splits Officials

The question: "Will mellowed Commonwealth Avenue with the subdued coloring of its building fronts be marred by a yellowed brick front at number 233?" today caused one of the few differences of opinions between Building Commissioner Edward W. Roemer and Park Commissioner Henry P. Long.

So far as the Building Commissioner was concerned today, yellow brick is as good as any other color for building fronts along the avenue, residents of which have risen in protest against a yellow brick front at number 233, now being remodeled from a single residence into an apartment house with small suites.

But the shadow of tradition hanging over the red-brick houses along this artistocratic thoroughfare held greater significance for the Boston Park Department, which today planned to fight the latest effort to turn Commonwealth Avenue, into just another street having building fronts splashed with conflicting colors.

The law states that any buildings constructed or remodeled within 100 feet of a boulevard or park must be approved by the Park Department. If the Building Department refuses to co-operate, Mr. Long was not sure what power he had to enforce a change of colors at number 233.

For some time the residents and property owners along the northern end of the Avenue near the Public Garden have been talking among themselves about the remodeling of the old single family residence at 233 into an apartment house. It was just part of a broad-scale transition from single dwellings to apartment homes that has been going on for several years.

Debate Over Designs

Because subdued reds, browns, grays and white have been traditionally associated with Commonwealth Avenue home fronts, these colors have been followed without deviation by new property owners up to now maintaining the dignified atmosphere of old Boston. Residents and property owners rose to protest the color that now comes to decorate the front of 233.

Flood Control As Wholly U.S. Project Urged

Solution of Deadlock on N. E. Work Offered by Representative Casey

Bill Is Under Way

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—Solution of the deadlock on flood control for the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers, through 100 per cent federal financing of the propects, looms here as a possibility. Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts is formulating a bill to remove all requirements for local contributions called for by the flood control act of 1936, and to substitute therefor complete federal financing of the various projects.

The proposal, which is said to have tentative White House support, would be calculated to end the stalemate over Connecticut and Merrimack rivers flood control by removing the necessity for interstate compacts.

A number of New England members of Congress, who have been seeking congressional approval of the pending interstate flood control pacts for the two rivers and challenging the presidential contention that they violate the federal water power act of 1920 and the flood control act of last year, have stated privately that they see no objection to such a solution of the deadlock. Members from other sections of the country are expected to give considerable support in view of the proposed elimination of local contributions for their several projects.

Although the President last year approved the local contributions feature of the flood control law, those supporting the proposed compromise claim he is now about ready to have the Federal Government bear the entire cost. The President realizes—and the New England situation is a striking example—that there must be flood control soon and that fast progress is not being made under the present law with its local contributions provisions. It is also probable that the present business recession, holding within it a call for additional federal pump priming will make it easier to change the flood control act as suggested.

Representative Whittington (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the House flood control committee, might introduce the proposed bill. Representative Casey is not going to seek the official authorship if a solution of the New England situation can be advanced through introduction of the measure by someone else. What all New Englanders here want, it is emphasized, is quick flood control.

The Casey proposal, by abolishing the need for interstate compacts, would by the same token remove all power provisions from the New England picture. The 1936 flood control act deals with flood control projects and it is one of the administration criticisms of the pending interstate pacts for the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers that they go beyond the limits of the flood control law and intrude the power issue.

Christmas Greenery Shown at Museum

What to pick and what not to pick in the New England woods for Christmas greens is the theme of the "Exhibit of the Week" at the New England Museum of Natural History at Berkeley and Boylston Streets. The exhibit, planned by S. N. F. Sanford, curator of botany, and mounted by Miss Alice Kendall, went on display this morning. Admission is free.

Moynihan Uncovers Fraud Among Welfare Receivers

In Boston Today

Fraud Charged Welfare Fund

Just before departing for Washington today, Patrick J. Moynihan, director of public welfare for Boston, announced that 184 employed persons had been discovered accepting welfare funds from the city to the tune of $1500 a week.

Mr. Moynihan stated that he was off for Washington to obtain a readjustment in social security contracts that would help to uncover more welfare recipients, some of whom, in addition to the $11 a week received for relief, were said to be getting as much as $40 a week from industry.

At this time there are 28,000 persons on Boston relief rolls, the director explained. Of these, 11,000 are on old-age pensions, 2000 on mother's aid and the remainder on direct relief. Many of these recipients, Mr. Moynihan believed, have obtained regular employment without notifying the relief department.

The relief head has spent the last few days checking welfare rolls against industrial pay rolls. With federal co-operation, he expects to make his checks more accurate, possibly relieving Boston of several hundred more persons illegally receiving aid.

General Motors Units Are Sought

In a determined bid to obtain the establishment of General Motors units in Massachusetts, Gov. Charles F. Hurley today conferred with W. S. Knudsen, president of General Motors Corporation, in New York, stressing the labor advantages of this State as compared with striking conditions in other parts of the country.

That the General Motors president was favorably impressed by the Governor's statements was indicated in the fact that he agreed to send representatives to Massachusetts shortly for a series of conferences. Attending the meeting today with the Governor were James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries; Eugene M. McSweeney, chairman of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission, and Frank J. Houlihan, member of the Legislature's special recess Commission on Labor Relations.

Club Licenses Of Five Opposed

The Central Square Ministers' Alliance, representing more than a dozen churches in that section in Cambridge, today sent a strong protest to the Cambridge Licensing Commission requesting that licenses for five clubs in the city be revoked at a hearing to be held this afternoon.

The proprietors of the five establishments were summoned to appear before the local board following a report that state investigators from the Alcoholic Beverage Commission had found them selling liquor after hours.

Preaching on the subject of "The Gambling Evil in Cambridge," the Rev. Frank G. Potter, pastor of the Grace M. E. Church in Central Square, last night urged his members to send letters to reach the commission before the hearings protesting against conditions he termed "deplorable and which he could not conceive as being permitted."

The Rev. Mr. Potter also criticized the operation of beano games in the city and charged that Mayor John D. Lynch, in delegating authority for granting licenses to his city solicitor, was violating the law and was still responsible for the existing conditions. He claimed that the total income for the last weeks for nine organizations conducting beano parties was approximately $21,438, and of this the operators claimed that $17,959 was spent for expenses. This left a balance of a 15 per cent average for charity, he said, and one group paid but 2 per cent of their income to charity, while another paid almost as much as 30 per cent. During a period from Oct. 4 to Nov. 15 he declared that 42 permits were granted and that the operation of the games was of an anti-social, destroying character and a foolish game that couldn't be beat.

Brookline Pass Project Is Urged

United States Senators David I. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge and Representative Robert Luce, the latter representing the town of Brookline, were sent telegrams today urging every support they can give to prevent abandonment of the plan to connect the Brookline section of the Worcester turnpike with a new traffic underpass at the village.

The messages were sent by Theodore G. Bremer, chairman of the selectmen, and other officials disturbed by the information that President Roosevelt would recommend curtailment of Federal aid to States for highway construction. The State Public Works Commissioner had also stated that if Congress adopted these reductions the program in this state for road building would have to be drastically reduced.

Both state and Brookline officials have agreed to urge the Brookline project as the first to be approved by the legislature calling it of "vital importance to Brookline and other communities on the Boston-Worcester turnpike."

Sabbath Breaking Is Charged Against Bund Camp Workers

SOUTHBURY, Conn., Dec. 6 (AP)—Grand Juror Alric E. Nelson and a squad of constables marched onto the site of a proposed German-American bund camp here and used a Connecticut blue law to halt work on the project.

Charged with breaking the Sabbath after the "raid" yesterday were Richard Koehler of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Gustav Korn of New Rochelle, N. Y. The warrants said they "did with force and arms do manual labor, the day being Sunday." The men were clearing land, Mr. Nelson said.

The arrests marked Southbury's latest move in opposition to the establishment of Camp General von Steuben. Town citizens already have held one open protest meeting and another is scheduled for Friday night. A hastily appointed zoning commission is working on a set of ordinances which will be the subject of a hearing Dec. 14.

Veterans' organizations and other groups throughout Connecticut have passed resolutions against the proposed camp, claiming the bund is un-American and pro-Nazi in its aims.

Mr. Koehler and Mr. Korn were taken to the home of Justice Harold Hicock, arraigned and held in $75 bail for a hearing Saturday.

Boston Seeks Greater Share Of Road Funds

Research Bureau Backs Tobin Demand for More State Aid

Facts Bolster Plea

Demand for increased State aid in building and maintaining traffic arteries in Boston was made today by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

The demand was predicated on the fact that during the last decade—a period that has seen wide road building and improvement both within and without the city—Boston has received less than 6 per cent of the total state highway expenditure. This small percentage is brought into bolder relief by the bureau's assertion that one-third of the Commonwealth's total automobile registration flows in and out of Boston daily.

The bureau also underlines its demand by stating Boston pays about 10 per cent of the Commonwealth's total gasoline tax, and that its streets are used by two or three times as many motor vehicles coming from without the city limits as they are by cars and trucks registered here.

To Herman C. Loeffler, secretary of the bureau, State highway funds appear as a large and luscious melon, representative of one-fourth the entire State budget. While other cities and towns and counties receive generous portions, Boston, which paid for a big share of the melon, gets scarcely a palatable bite.

Something should be done, the bureau holds, and urges that a portion of the State gasoline tax be distributed to Boston to be used for street building and maintenance.

Interesting is the fact that a similar proposal, although not bolstered with the array of facts and figures as the bureau's report, was made by Mayor-elect Maurice J. Tobin during the recent mayoralty campaign.

Mr. Tobin's interest in the matter, together with the studied report of the bureau, might give the idea an impetus on Beacon Hill this winter.

The exact amount Boston should receive from the gasoline tax and the best way for this diversion to be accomplished are details which require further study. The problem is one that might fall under the work of the special legislative commission on taxation and public expenditures.

The bureau points to the large number of State highways converging on Boston (these are illustrated in an accompanying map). The State maintenance of these roads ends at the municipal limits and Boston must build and maintain arteries for this flow of traffic through the city.

While other cities and towns have benefitted from one particular $12,825,000 special aid fund and others have benefitted to the extent of $24,618,000 from so-called Chapter 90 work, Boston has not received a dollar from either of the two funds.

Since 1925, the bureau states, the state aid extended to Boston consisted of the following:

	Amount
State Highway Construction	
Boston-Revere Highway	$1,500,000
Boston-Milton Highway	550,000
Boston-Dedham Highway	220,000
	$2,270,000
State Highway Maintenance	$290,000
"Special Acts" Construction	
Veterans Foreign Wars Parkway	$435,000
Huntington Avenue Overpass	400,000
American Legion Highway	315,000
Southern Artery	300,000
Neponset Traffic Circle	100,000
Chelsea North Bridge	67,000
	$1,617,000
1935 Grants	
Highway Grant	$490,000
Sidewalks	75,000
	$565,000
Total, 12 years	$4,742,000

Federal Jury Hits Slowness of Results In Revere Inquiry

Gangsterism Must Go, Says Rothwell, Along With Racketeering

Says Betting Takes Millions Each Year

"Gangsterism, racketeering and flagrant defiance of the law—often culminating in murder—can no longer be tolerated today," declared Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange and one of the backers of the New England Anti-Gambling Association's initiative petition to do away with horse and dog race betting.

While a Suffolk County Grand Jury was conducting deliberations which ended in the indictment of an alleged gangster for the slaying of Louis Gaeta, reputed Revere gambling boss, Mr. Rothwell delivered body blows at gambling interests.

Repeating recent assertions that millions of dollars are taken out of the State every year by gambling groups, Mr. Rothwell said, "they resort to every conceivable device to stem the rising tide of resentment which promises to wash out once and for all this disreputable business masking under the pretense of sportsmanship."

Exposes Specious Devices

Mr. Rothwell continued:

"The army of opponents of horse and dog race gambling should not be disturbed by the frantic efforts that are being made to prevent a genuine referendum upon repeal of the existing law.

"These profiteers fight 'tooth and nail' to maintain their strangle hold; they are abetted by adroit attorneys, well versed in all the 'tricks of the trade.'"

"Among these are filing of 'fake' petitions for repeal, with no intention of effectively prosecuting it; the sponsors acting sub-rosa for the pari-mutuel operators.

"Another device to confuse and obstruct submission to the people, is an appeal to the courts, upon the specious plea that a camouflage petition has the sole right to be acted upon by the legislature, and that a subsequent petition cannot be filed, regardless of its more than 33,000 duly certified signatures.

Tending to Confuse

Mr. Rothwell revealed that an "imaginary investigating committee" is now issuing confusing circular letters to those who have signed the Anti-Gambling Association's petition.

According to Mr. Rothwell, it reads: "Your name appears in an initiative petition filed with the Secretary of State proposing the continuance of wagering bets on horses at race tracks and repealing the law which permits the wagering of bets on dog races."

Accompanying the letter is a postcard which the receiver is asked to answer and return. It asks:

"Did you sign a petition for an act repealing the law authorizing the licensing of dog races on which the pari-mutuel system of betting shall be permitted? Yes or No?"

This correspondence is signed

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Excess Publicity Seen in Reports of State and Local Officials

Preston Indicted In Slaying Case

A federal grand jury took today what is believed to be an unprecedented step when it issued a public statement censuring state and local officials conducting the Revere investigation for proceeding with more publicity than results.

The resolution of the federal panel, praising the conduct of United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford and other federal agencies in suppressing crime, was given out just before the Suffolk County grand jury, acting on recommendations of state and local investigators, indicted James M. Preston, 37, of East Boston, for first-degree murder in the death of Louis Gaeta, horse race bookmaker, at Revere 13 days ago.

Series of Resolutions

The jury's comment on the Revere case was contained in a series of resolutions sent to Mr. Ford, to United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings at Washington and to the press. The resolutions were not handed up to a Federal judge, as is customary in grand jury reports.

The key sentence of the resolutions, described in the Federal building as without parallel so far as veteran attaches could recall, was this:

"Resolved, that we cannot help but feel that the splendid work done by Federal agencies in obtaining evidence and presenting it with the least possible amount of publicity has gone a long way in the direction of decreasing and eliminating crimes against statutes of the Federal Government, and we observe that if similar procedure were used in State courts, the public as a whole would benefit greatly."

While the resolution itself did not mention the Gaeta case and the Revere investigation specifically, William R. Shelley, foreman of the jury, told newspaper men later that the "main reason" for issuing the statement was "the Gaeta murder in Revere and the breakdown of law in that city."

Too Much Ballyhoo

The statement was interpreted by observers in the Federal building as a slap at the ballyhoo that has accompanied the Revere inquiry, in which rumors and innuendoes and hints of possible action have been fed to certain newspapers, all of which have been printed under large headlines, while the only concrete action that has resulted has been indictment of Preston this afternoon for Gaeta's slaying almost two weeks ago.

As its last duty before adjourning, the federal jury, which convened in September and will be succeeded tomorrow by a new panel, indicted two men for illegal sale of marijuana cigarettes—the first indictments in this state under a new federal statute regulating the sale of such items.

The action of the Suffolk county jury in naming the alleged slayer of Gaeta followed the personal appearance of District Attorney William J. Foley before the jurors. The members of the jury handed up their indictment to Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in Suffolk Superior Court at 2:17 p. m.

The efforts of the prosecutor's office to climax its investigation of the slaying temporarily eclipsed related efforts to get to the bottom of alleged politico-criminal alliances in Revere and "clean up" the city.

Mr. Foley, his assistant, Garret H. Byrne, and later Attorney General Paul A. Dever with his assistant, John S. Derham, unfolded to the jury the story of the murder, as they have reconstructed it, and submitted evidence to back their story through the testimony of more than half a dozen witnesses.

Asked if action is to be taken against Mayor James M. O'Brien, of Revere, who under the city charter is responsible head of the police department, Mr. Derham said: "Not today, but there will be some in the future."

Mr. Foley, when asked if he knew anything of reports that Mayor O'Brien planned to resign, replied: "No; I have my hands full now with the murder angle."

He indicated that efforts of the investigators today were directed merely at piecing together the slaying of Gaeta for the grand jury and obtaining an indictment against the suspected man, for whom a nation-wide hunt will be instituted promptly by police.

Later, Mr. Byrne declared, data will be submitted to the jury regarding other phases of racket conditions in Revere, with the object of obtaining additional indictments in these matters.

Jury Room Guarded

Witnesses who were brought to the courthouse in Boston today to appear before the jury included Max and Samuel Lerner, whose brother, Morris, was slain in Revere in 1930; Alexander Cunningham, a Revere waiter; Nicholas Gaeta, brother of the recent victim; and Thomas McGarrell, Boston policeman, who made diagrams of the scene of the affair.

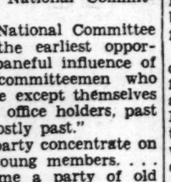
Among others expected to testify were Michael Kinsley of Everett and Samuel Zarinsky of Revere who were to be brought from Norfolk prison colony where they are jailed in default of $50,000 bail. Police say that each was present at the time of Gaeta's murder.

Police took special precautions to guard the jury room during the inquest. Both uniformed and plain clothes officers were stationed near the room and in the corridors of the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Rain is probable this afternoon, rain or snow tonight, with temperature near or slightly above freezing; clearing during Tuesday, becoming somewhat colder; moderate to fresh variable and easterly winds, shifting to northwest during Tuesday.

Maine: Cloudy; snow Tuesday and in west and central portions tonight; warmer in south portion tonight.

Vermont: Occasional snow tonight and Tuesday; somewhat colder Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Snow tonight and Tuesday; somewhat warmer in south portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Snow or rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning; slightly warmer on east coast tonight and somewhat colder in the interior Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain probably mixed with snow tonight and probably Tuesday morning; slightly colder tonight and Tuesday.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing winds becoming fresh to strong southeast over the north portion and fresh southeast shifting to fresh to strong northwest over south portion; snow over north and rain or snow over south portion tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	27	Minneapolis	-2	-2
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	32	30
Chicago	12	12	New York	42	40
Denver	28	28	Norfolk	42	40
Helena	42	40	Philadelphia	40	36
Kansas City	8	8	St. Louis	8	8
Los Angeles	64	60	San Francisco	50	50
Miami	66	64	Washington	36	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 6.
B—Minimum, Dec. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 1:06 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Tuesday, 1:44 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

Business Recession Adds To Maine's Relief Burden

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 6—The business and industrial recession is making itself felt in this state, according to the reports of conditions in various industries, but the Christmas season is expected to bring some upswing in retail trade.

Big textile mills in Lewiston are on curtailed production. The shoe industry, in common with that in Massachusetts and other centers, has felt the effects of foreign competition and low price levels. Some improvement has been noted this month already, but in both industries, particularly shoe manufacturing, workers have in many instances taken or offered to take cuts to save their jobs.

With the industrial slack in these major employment-giving industries have, of course, come definitely increasing poor department costs, taxing local agencies and necessitating WPA expansion.

Municipal relief cost increases may be noted in Auburn where the shoe industry is just beginning to climb back from a severe depression; in Lewiston where November increases in relief costs, though large, will not be enough to bring the year's total over the previous year; in Portland where the past two months have seen tremendously increasing demands.

But newsprint mills in Bucksport, Woodland, Millinocket and Pejepscot present a more encouraging picture. An anticipated increase in prices has created a boom which has augured well for employees in this industry reported to be at near full capacity.

No whir of complex machinery nor sound of noon day whistle but rather the steady chop of sharp axes in the tangy air of early winter serve notice that another Maine business is undergoing its seasonal boom right now, and that is in Christmas trees. Thousands of trim trees, many decorated with white traceries of first snow, may

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Blaschka's Retirement Marks 'Glass Flower' Collection End

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

With the retirement of Rudolph Blaschka, Harvard's world renowned collection of flowers modeled in glass must be considered complete.

It was begun more than a half century ago when Harvard, through Professor Goodale, commissioned Leopold Blaschka and his son Rudolph to make a few specimen plant models for the botanical section of the then new University Museum.

Harvard was pleased with the results, even though this first shipment suffered considerable damage in transit.

The next time special care was exercised in packing each flower in special containers and by special permission, Custom House officials have allowed the cases to go unopened directly to Cambridge. The entire collection is a gift to Harvard University from Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ware and her daughter, Miss Mary Lee Ware, of Boston, in memory of Dr. Charles Eliot Ware of the Class of 1834. Formal presentation of the models was made to the university on April 17, 1893, at which time appropriate addresses were made and acceptance was voted officially by Charles W. Eliot, president, and the Fellows of Harvard College.

Honorary Post

Following the ceremonies, the Blaschkas were appointed to the honorary post of "Artist-Naturalists to Harvard University." When the elder Blaschka passed on in 1895, the son continued the work of building up the collection regarding its completion as his share in establishing a memorial to his father as well as to Dr. Ware.

For that reason he adopted the practice of allowing no one to share in the work. Many times the question has arisen as to whether some deep secret is involved in the process. It must be admitted that certain technical processes known only to the Blaschkas are partly responsible for the extraordinary results gained.

Both father and son came from a long line of experienced "artists in glass." But the glass flowers owe their existence more to keen artistic perception and absolute scientific accuracy combined with a

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's new comedy, featuring Frederick Leister. Fourth play of the season presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

University—
"Life Begins in College" starring the Ritz Bros. 2, 6:15, 9:30. Also "League of Frightened Men," with Walter Connolly and Lionel Stander. 1:38, 4:55, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—

"Conquest," featuring Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2, 6:30, 10:05. Also "She Married an Artist," with John Boles and Luli Deste. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:38, 5:10, 8:40.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Black Legion," featuring H. Bogart, 12, 3:11, 6:23, 9:05. Also "In Person," with Ginger Rogers and George Brent. 1:33, 4:55, 8:17.

Metropolitan—
"Second Honeymoon," featuring Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 10:42 a. m., 1:38, 4:34, 7:30, 10:26. Stage: Lucky Millinder with Mills Blue Rhythm Band, Jack Denny and his orchestra.

Keith Memorial—
"Stage Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 10 a. m., 1:03, 4:06, 7:10, 10:22. Also "Quick Money." 11:44 a. m., 2:47, 6, 9:03.

Colonial—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, John Carradine, Jerome Cowan. Adapted for the screen from the novel "The Hurricane," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sunday matinee 2.

Coolidge Corner—
"100 Men and a Girl," with Deanna Durbin. 2:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Let Them Live," featuring John Howard and Nan Grey. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Slalom," a ski comedy. 2:20, 5, 7:30 10. Also "Crainquebille," 1, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Hub—
"No Man of Her Own," starring Clark Gable and Carole Lombard. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10. Also, "It's a Gift," with W. C. Fields. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

Fenway and Paramount—
Kay Francis in "First Lady." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Partners in Crime," with Roscoe Karns and Lynne Overman. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:25.

Boston—
"Danger Patrol," featuring Sally Eilers and John Beal. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:25. Stage: Nils T. Granlund with his "Broadway Midnight Follies," also the Three Sailors, Janice Andre, and Frances Grant.

Tremont—
"Busy," starring Jean Harlow and Cary Grant. 9:10 a. m., 12:38, 4:36, 8:04. Also "New Faces of 1937," with Joe Penner and Milton Berle. 11 a. m., 2:38, 6:16, 9:54.

Uptown—
"Angel," featuring Marlene Dietrich, Herbert Marshall and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Fight for Your Lady," with Jack Oakie, John Boles and Ida Lupino. 3:30, 5:40, 8:40.

South Station Theater—
"Color-Tour to Quebec," Roger Wolf Kahn and his orchestra. "Stranger Than Fiction," "March of Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," featuring Eddie Cantor. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Wine, Women and Horses," featuring Ann Sheridan, Barton MacLane. Dick Purcell Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20 Modern: 9:15 a. m.; 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Exeter—
"Pit for a King," featuring Joe E. Brown and Helen Mack. 1:50, 4:50, 8:35. Also "Knight Without Armor," with Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. 3:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Music

Steinert Hall—
Piano recital by artist students of Georg Bertram. 8:15.

Germanic Museum—
Sixth of 12 organ recitals given by E. Power Biggs, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Piano recital by Leonard Shure. 8:15.

Other Events

Boston City Club—
Dinner meeting of the Boston City Club players. 14 Somerset Street. 6.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
"English Rooms." Guidance and lecture by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Children's Museum—
Noah's Ark Club and Junior Stamp Club. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Thrift Stands Out in Survey Of Farm Families in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—The traditional thrift of Vermont farmers is borne out by figures just released by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, showing that as soon as farm families received a cash income of as much as $650, the average they spent for family living fell well within their incomes.

In a cross-section survey of non-relief families of native white farmers in Chittenden and Franklin counties, Vermont, a dairy farm region, 537 familes obligingly analyzed their 1935-36 spending. These data were part of a level of living study of 66 farm counties, 140 villages, and 19 small cities, conducted under the direction of Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Home Economics Bureau.

"One of the outstanding results of the entire study has been its revelation of the general thrift of farm families," said Dr. Stanley. "The family members worked together to increase their investment in the farm business, making substantial savings for this purpose from low cash incomes."

Savings Increased

Vermont was a good illustration. As family income increased in these Vermont counties, the families lived better, but continued to live so thriftily that net worth went right up with income.

Families with cash incomes averaging $649 added an average of $31 in net worth to the family finances in the year studied; families with an average money income of $817 increased their net worth by an average of $64; with an average money income of $1032, increases in net worth averaged $170; with $1189, $286; with $1498, $382; with $1813, $876.

The families who had cash incomes below $500 averaged spending from $381 to $572, but in spite of their frugality were in most cases forced to draw upon their capital or go into debt to finance the year's operations. Their decreases in net worth averaged from $61 to $487.

Farm-furnished goods used for family living released a sizeable slice of cash for other purposes in the Vermont family spending patterns. Their value ranged from $227 at the lowest income level ($0 to $249) to $602 at one of the higher income levels. When this sum was itemized, the housing furnished by the farm was estimated at $91 per year at the lowest income level, and ranged on up to $262 at the highest. Home-produced food accounted for an average of from $101 at the lowest income level to $252 at one of the higher income levels. Fuel, ice, and other products ranged from an average of $35 to an average of $110.

Despite the large amounts of home-produced food, the biggest single cash item of family living expense was for groceries, ranging from an average of $163 a family at one of the low income levels, to an average of $338 at the highest income level.

Clothing Expense

Clothing ranged from an average of $35 a family in one low income group to an average of $131 a family in one high income group. Cash outlay on housing (repairs, insurance, and lodging away from home) ranged from an average of $13 a year to an average of $67 a year. Household operation ranged from an average of $40 to an average of $127.

The Vermont families whose incomes were under $250 a year averaged spending only $1 during the year for automobiles, but in the next income bracket, $250 to $499 incomes, the average was $26 per year. From there it went on up to an average of $239 for the families receiving between $2000 and $2499, but dropped back to $117 for the few families receiving between $2500 and $2999. Differences in car purchases by the two groups may have accounted for this decrease. As in most of the other farm communities thus far analyzed, expense for travel other than by auto was almost negligible, the highest average being $6 a year in one of the middle income groups.

As might be expected, the amounts spent for personal care tended slowly to increase as the level of income rose, being $7 a year in the lowest income group and $30 a year in the next to the highest.

In comparison with range livestock farmers in Colorado, South Dakota, and Montana, Vermont farmers did not go in heavily for recreation, though their incomes on the whole were higher.

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War In Far East Held Attempt To Halt Chinese Unity

While China has fought for time to work out its internal problems, Japan has consistently fought all Chinese attempts at unification and progress. That is how the four guest speakers at Saturday's meeting of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel summed up China's case in the present undeclared Sino-Japanese War. Modern China, they said, is inspired by the ideal of joining the ranks of the world's progressive people, but Japan, fearing a united China, is determined not to permit it.

The first speaker, Hu Shih, dean of the College of Literature of the National Peking University, stated that China's case was so clear that it needed no explanation for the world has already condemned Japanese aggression. In addition, Mr. Hu warned that the real issue behind the Sino-Japanese conflict is international anarchy versus world order. He said that only through peaceful, yet forceful, action can the peace-loving nations of the world prevent another international conflagration.

Dr. Dennett's Views

Dr. Tyler Dennett, former president of Williams College, remarked that China's case was the case of a nation which for a generation had been led to believe that it would receive assistance in its hour of need. He stated, however, that he did not believe that the rest of the world could do much at the present time.

Dr. Dennett was followed by Arthur N. Holcombe, Professor of Government at Harvard University, and by Norbert Wiener, Professor of Mathematics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Liberals vs. Militarists

Professor Holcombe said that in Japan today there is a strong movement, which wishes to co-operate with China. But this movement, he said, is prostrate, and China is fighting the battle of this liberal Japanese movement as surely as it is fighting for its own independence. Against these liberals, said Professor Holcombe, are the Japanese militarists, whose heroes in history are such world conquerors as Tamerland and Genghis Khan.

Professor Wiener pictured modern China as a land being opened to international scholarship. He said that at a time like this when impartial scholarship is being strangled in so many European countries, China was taking its place as a refuge for scholarship. But, Professor Wiener warned, Japan is doing its best to crush Chinese scholarship as an evidence of Chinese progress.

Dr. Speare Reports Northeastern as In One of Best Years

"Northeastern is experiencing one of the best years in its history—professionally, numerically, socially, and financially"—reported Dr. Frank Palmer Speare, president of the university, at the annual meeting Saturday of the Northeastern University Corporation at the Parker House.

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely was one of the three new members elected to the university's corporation. The other two were Sidney Rabinovitz, chairman of directors and treasurer of Economy Grocery Stores Corp., and Henry C. Jones Jr., president of the Day Division Alumni Association.

Dr. Speare stated that with the new building now under construction on Huntington Avenue, "Northeastern will remain a self-sustaining institution and will continue to use the quarters in the Y. M. C. A. building and our laboratory building."

Dr. Speare is confident that corporate members and friends of the university will meet the sum of $200,000 necessary to assure the completion of the new building.

Jan Smeterlin in a Chopin Program

Once more, in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, Jan Smeterlin submitted a Chopin program, and once more a discriminating audience applauded him warmly. His list this time contained the Barcarolle in F sharp; the Mazurkas in A minor, C sharp minor and D; the Scherzo in E; the Sonata in B minor; the Etudes in F, E minor, A minor and E flat, and the Scherzo in B flat minor—a list containing in fair proportion the familiar and the less frequently heard.

If anybody today can play a Chopin program and make it interesting, it is Mr. Smeterlin. Again he revealed his power and his subtlety, his exquisite touch, his delicate phrasing, his rhythmic flexibility. To a surpassing technique he adds interpretative depth and an authoritative approach to the music of Chopin in particular. There is no nonsense about Mr. Smeterlin's playing. Everything is straightforward. Even in so dangerous a movement as the Largo of the B minor Sonata he is free from sentimentalization, and without any exaggeration he gives overwhelming force to the sonata's Finale.

There are, however, moments when this straightforwardness leaves something of Chopin unexpressed. For a conspicuous example, take the first movement of the sonata. Here the square-cut statement negatives the poetry inherent in the music. For once we need a little more rubato, a more sensitive phrasing, a deeper expression of the romantic element. Mr. Smeterlin has played this music in Boston before, and he played it in just the same way. We must conclude therefore that that is how he sees it and feels it. Nevertheless, a more ethereal interpretation is more faithful, we believe, to the refined genius of the composer.

L. A. G.

Tito Schipa and Norma Jean Erdmann

Returning to Boston after an absence of several years, Tito Schipa, tenor, appeared in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon in a joint recital with Norma Jean Erdmann, soprano. Mr. Schipa listed three groups, ranging from his own vocal setting of the Liszt "Liebestraum" to Lieder by Schubert, Scarlatti, Padilla, De Curtis and Cannio. From the composers definitely identified with opera, he chose items by Giordano, Wolf-Ferrari, Mascagni and Flotow.

Miss Erdmann offered two groups which included the names of Respighi, Backer-Lunde, Bizet, Spohr, Horn and Puccini. Frederico Longas, whose association with Mr. Schipa is of long standing, was again his deft, talented accompanist and Alfredo Ansalone was at the pianoforte for Miss Erdmann.

Miss Erdmann is a Bostonian by adoption, and has been favorably heard on various occasions prior to this concert, each time giving evidence of musical intelligence and sensitive perception. Unfortunately her technical equipment is not of equal quality. In opera, she may call upon dramatic action with good effect to supplement her voice, but

The Arts in Boston

in recital, her voice must stand on its own merits. Miss Erdmann's instrument is a naturally fine one, of good range and quality, especially in the middle and lower registers. It is regrettable that her habit of pinching her top notes should so frequently betray her into producing a thin, uninteresting tone, which in turn limits her interpretative power in, for example, such excerpts from "Carmen" as the "Je dis que rien ne m'épouvante" which she selected yesterday. On the other hand, the aria from "Madam Butterfly" was pleasurable. It was unfortunate that her accompanist impaired the effect of her first group by over-emphasis, especially in the charmingly sung Respighi song, "Nevicata" and in "Erster Schnee," by Backer-Lunde. Miss Erdmann was cordially received.

Mr. Schipa was, of course, enthusiastically applauded. His methods of projecting songs and arias are, naturally, Italian, and not always of the bel canto school. His disconcerting habit of opening the swell box suddenly upon a tone becomes slightly annoying, yet Mr. Schipa at his best gave the listener some rewarding singing, especially in the pair of Scarlatti songs, "Son tutta duolo" and "Le Violette," and in the excerpt from "Cavalleria Rusticana." Throughout the afternoon he also displayed amazing breath control, which gave him remarkable power over his half-voice. G. M. S.

German Music

The program of German music offered last evening at Sanders Theater by the State Symphony Orchestra was considerably fairer to Germany than the previous week's Scandinavian evening had been to the northern countries.

Beethoven—a German-born Fleming who spent most of his creative life in Vienna—furnished the pièce de résistance—the "Eroica" Symphony. Bach, appropriately enough, had opened it with a chorale prelude from the Orgelbüchlein, "O Mensch, bewein' dein' Sünde gross," arranged tastfully for orchestra by Max Reger. Between these, in perhaps unavoidable defiance of chronology, came Wagner, with Wotan's Farewell and the Magic Fire music from "Die Walküre"—an excerpt as representatively Wagnerian, no doubt, as any other that might have been chosen, though much might have been said for preferring one in which a vocal part had not to be filled in, rather lamely, by instruments of the orchestra.

The performance, under Mr. Thiede's spirited leadership, was generally admirable in conception and execution, though there were perhaps more than the usual allowance of small mishaps, and a few minor débâcles more serious but less glaringly obvious. Yet the players achieved a fine amplitude of string tone and a noble breath of phrase in the chorale prelude; they evoked all the epic-heroic pomp (if not the pathos) of Wotan's farewell to Brünnhilde—the apotheosis of the classic parental "This hurts me more than it hurts you!"—but did less well with the magnificent chromo-lithograph of the Magic Fire music.

The severest test and the greatest music of the evening was, of course, the "Eroica." No more need be said of the performance than that, despite inadequacies and blemishes, it was one in which the beauty, the vitality, the eloquence, the structural grandeur and ingenious detail of this masterpiece might be richly enjoyed. Mr. Thiede and his men deserve compliments and thanks.

S. S.

Wiener Lecture-Demonstration

The modern dance from the Central European viewpoint was discussed by Hans Wiener and illustrated by members of his concert and workshop groups in a lecture-demonstration before a large gathering at the Hotel Brunswick Saturday afternoon.

Handling of space was one of the differences he pointed out between the American and European methods. Where the American dancer, reflecting the crowded conditions of the urban centers in which he worked, seemed to push into space to make room for his movement, the modern European, having more space to work with, incorporated it into his. He molded form in space, with space as an integral factor.

The inter-relation of the dance with all the other arts was the subject of Mr. Wiener's lecture and he very neatly indicated this interrelationship with architecture, painting, sculpture, music and drama. The time allowed for talking did not permit of expatiation on his theme.

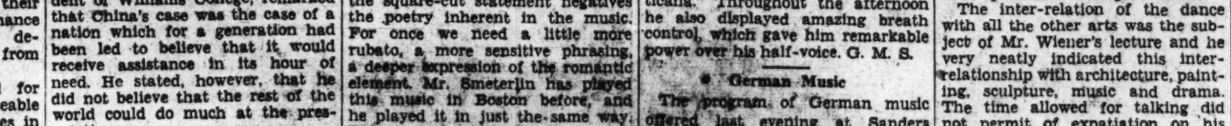
The value of improvisation to the development of the creative dancer was another interesting point of departure from the American idea—although one gathered that improvisation was to take place in the studio and not on the concert stage. Examples of this kind of studio practice were given by the concert group.

A most unusual sample of free composition was given by the workshop group, in which a section of percussionists, led by the gifted boy, Gregory, playing a strange woodwind instrument, moved rhythmically as they played and gradually became one with the section of dancers. This composition was devised independently of Mr. Wiener's direction, contained movements, he said, he had not thought of, and was shown as a proof of the importance of individuality in workmanship.

The concert group danced with vigor and spontaneity. Excerpts from Mr. Wiener's new "Architectural Suite" were stimulating. But to those who have followed his career closely, the Ox-Cart and the Old Castle from "Pictures at an Exhibition" have become hackneyed. Besides, they miss fire, without the settings, both scenic and orchestral, provided at the Pops, where the work was first produced.

Ruth Culbertson played the piano accompaniments with her customary understanding of the rhythmic and dynamic requirements. M. L.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Songs; speaker	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Musical programs	orchestra; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30	Popular vocalists	Organ; piano; Revelers	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Piano Club"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith, songs	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00	Reader and orch.	Music Is My Hobby	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Commentator	Vocal trio	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Gazette; news	"Fun and Absurd"	Soloists; orchestra	Guardian speaker	Message to Motorists
7:45	Boake Carter	NBC vocal recital	Popular variety	Vocalist; organ	"Three Shadows"
8:00	Horace Heidt's Or.	Gen. Hugh Johnson	Burns and Allen; Ray	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Christian Science lec-
8:15	Horace Heidt's Or.	"Song Stories"	Noble's Orch.; solos	Jack Arthur, songs	ture by Paul Stark
8:30	Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Hotel"; dramatic sketch	Richard Crooks; chorus; concert orchestra	New Haven Symphony and Civic Orchestras	Seeley, C. S. B., from New York City
9:00	Theater; "Those Three"; Barbara Stanwyck; Errol Flynn; M. Astor	Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony	"Fibber McGee and Molly"; Weems's Orch. Phil Spitalny and His Girls; soloist	New Haven Symphony and Civic Orchestras. New Haven Symphony and Civic Orchestras.	"Blue Strings" M. Morrill's Orchestra. Jimmie McHale's Orch. Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00	Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars";	Lullaby Lady; soloists;	New Haven Symphony	Amateur Hour
10:15	Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; chorus	and Civic Orchestras	Amateur Hour
10:30	'Brave New World';	National Forum: talk,	"Music for Moderns"	Local sport program	Amateur Hour
10:45	dramatic sketch	Sec. Henry Wallace	"Music for Moderns"	Local sport program	Amateur Hour
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	Pageant of Melody: so-	"Today in Sports"
11:15	Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	loist; orchestra	Day's End: organist
11:30	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Benny Meroff's Orch.	Noble Sissle's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Benny Meroff's Orch.	Noble Sissle's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; Bradley Kincaid	Sunrise Special: organ.	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Quartet; "Let's Go"	"Musical Clock"	News Views	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	'Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30	Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45	"What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Music	Musical Timetable
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Housebout Hannah"	Charm Mirror	Christian Science service
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, nov. news
9:30	"Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"; news	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	Popular songs; piano
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Drama and music	Widow Jones; sketch	Interviews	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wigg"; sketch	Singing Strings	Daily Inspirations
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organist	Flashes of Truth
10:30	Emily Post	Melody Time	Just Plain Bill; sketch	Musical Calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Piano duo	Home Forum	"Today's Children"	Organ, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Good Morning"	"Songs by Jacqueline"
11:15	Magazine of Air	"Road of Life"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home Economist	Rhythm Orchestra	Marblehead program
11:45	Aunt Jennie; stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Mystery Chef"	Commentator	Commentator
12:00	"Street Scene"	News; Noonday Show;	Talk, Rev. W. L. Sidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	"The Goldbergs"	Agriculture series	Italian radio review
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour	Sidewalk Interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	Betty and Bob	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch,	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	Marimba melodies	N. E. Conservatory	Talk and music
1:45	Hollywood in Person	Song recital	Marjorie Mills	N. E. Conservatory	Vocal duo
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Ranch Boys"; songs	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15	"Three Notes"	Let's Talk It Over	Woman commentator	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:30	School of the Air	NBC Music Guild	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	"Portraits in Oil"
2:45	School of the Air	NBC Music Guild	Food commentator	Sport reports	"Portraits in Oil"
3:00	News Service	U. S. Marine Band	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports	Symphonic Tones
3:15	Col. Jack Major	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport reports	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	Pop Concert	U. S. Marine Band	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45	Pop Concert	U. S. Marine Band	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:00	Pop Concert	Club Matinee: music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sport reports	Music for You
4:15	Braille Press	Stocks; "As I See It"	"The Guiding Light"	Sport reports	Music for You
4:30	Story of Industry	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Sport reports	Harmony team
4:45	Story of Industry	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:00	Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Studio interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Recorded program	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Evening Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Musical Appetizers	orch.; sports	Spotlight Revue	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; vocalist	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Marshal Morrill's Orch.
7:00	Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15	"Screen Scoops"	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Luigi Romanelli's Orch.	Dramatizations
7:30	Helen Menaken in	Vic Arden's Orchestra	News; orchestra	"Children's Hour"	"Sweet Music"
7:45	"Second Husband"	Vocal soloist	News; orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Talk
8:00	Edw. G. Robinson;	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Wordcaster
8:15	Claire Trevor; sk.	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Jack Ward
8:30	Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Royal Blue Strings
8:45	Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Boston University din-	Commentator
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang;	Marek Weber's Orch.	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	ner speakers from	Variety Hour
9:15	comedy, soloist, or.	Marek Weber's Orch.	terviews	Boston Chamber of	Variety Hour
9:30	Jack Oakie's College; c'mdy; music	NBC Night Club	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	Commerce	Variety Hour
9:45		NBC Night Club	Ruby Mercer; Charles	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00	Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Detroit hockey game	M. Morrill's Orchestra
10:15	Swing School	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Ross; soloists; orchestra	Johnnie Long's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30	Del Casino, songs	Orchestra; trio	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Witch's Tale"	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45	Rhythm Quartet	Orchestra; trio	Orchestra; vocalists	"Witch's Tale"	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:15	Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra.	Day's End; organ
11:30	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones' Orchestra.	"Road to Fame"
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Al Donahue's Orchestra.	Isham Jones' Orchestra.	"Road to Fame"

17 Issues

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Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you seen Smith Patterson's new marquee? Because if you haven't, it's really worth while the next time you're in town . . . especially if it's evening when everything is hitting on all eight!

You see this is Smith Patterson's fiftieth anniversary . . . hence all this renovation which you can't help but notice, both inside and out. In fact they tell us the marquee is the longest illuminated marquee of any retail establishment in New England! And we don't doubt it! for it goes along both Summer and Arch streets, and then right at the corner of those streets is a huge Smith Patterson shield . . . the trademark we'll probably always associate with jewelry the minute it comes into our mind, inasmuch as our very first ring, a child's little gold signet ring, came from this store. And were we impressed! Well, anyhow, this shield has been done up in a combination of red and gold neon; a mighty effective combination at night. Inside, you'll note that despite the fact that they've modernized things, they've done so without detracting from the Colonial atmosphere which has always been part and parcel of this store that houses everything in the way of fine jewelry.

"Back-ette" Covers Tender Spot

Here's something so brand new that it's almost hot! And come to think of it that's what it's for . . . to keep you warm. Now don't shy away from this particular paragraph because you think we're going to tell you about something that's just plain sensible, because we aren't. But we are going to tell you about something that's sensible plus! And the "plus" will get you, if the sensible doesn't.

Ask almost any woman, and she's likely to tell you that if her back is warm, she's pretty sure to be warm all over. But she hasn't any great desire to go around bundled up in blankets to get this effect . . . so for added warmth in just this spot we suggest the little silk "back-ette" at Slattery's. This tricky little half-garment is padded, but not in the least bit bulky, and covers just your back. But there's a surprise with it, for right along with it (made right into it, in fact) is nothing less than a matching Ascot . . . which holds everything in place as far as your neck and shoulders are concerned. Incidentally, this Ascot idea will save your fur collar from all the rubbing it usually gets, and it's a grand finale for an idea. We recommend them especially to mothers who feel that their young daughters venture forth without enough covering . . . especially in the evening, when a light wrap is all they'll wear. Because this added warmth is just what they need . . . and the whole thing is good-looking enough and frivolous enough for them to accept wholeheartedly! And if you have any sub-debs floating around your household, you'll realize that that's more than something! There's a black one with an Ascot that's flecked with gold figures, and a white one (especially good for evening) with the same bit of brightening. Navy, too, if we remember correctely. For only $2.95 at Slattery's Neckwear Counter.

Surely Something Of Interest Here

Random shots: Your "holidates" practically shriek for something delectable in the way of clothes; especially evening wear. Fredley's will take care of this problem very nicely. Helena Rubinstein has a handy "Week-Ender" case, with handle and everything, for an even $5. At Plotkin Brothers, for instance. No wonder Filene's is making a great to-do over their "Miss New England" nightie . . . it's a buy in anybody's language, at $2.25. Princess lines, much lace, and a neat slit skirt. Supposed to be more than the equivalent of a $3 gown, we're told. Cute idea . . . Prince Matchabelli's three crown-shaped bottles of three different fragrances being put up in a gold Christmas bell, plus holly and ribbon . . . that really rings, if you want to carry things that far! For $3.75, Slattery's, Filene's, C. Crawford Hollidge's. Where could you find a better looking pair of crystal candelabra for the Christmas candles, with light-catching cut prisms and everything . . . for only $4.50 a pair? At Jones McDuffee & Stratton's. We see more than the usual amount of beauty in them . . . because they don't have to be polished! Gilchrist's has done itself up proud in its new Gift Center, up on the third floor.

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature

New Hampshire U. May Widen Scope In Move to Aid State's Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 6—Extension of the University of New Hampshire along lines that will permit the education of the state's coming generations so that they will fit into all phases of New Hampshire life along lines of development desired by the people of the state is the hope of Dr. Fred Engelhardt, president of the university.

Dr. Engelhardt believes that a contribution in this direction may be found in extending the laboratory and research activities of the university along additional lines. At the present time several phases of life are handled in this manner at the institution. Graduates of the engineering course return to the school and do graduate work in the engineering laboratory where various problems are worked out for the various industries of the state. These problems, handled without charge to the industries, vary all the way from working out a low cost but efficient motor to operate electric clocks to testing strength of various materials and the quality of various coals. The activities of the state experimental station, where agricultural problems are solved, is well known, thousands of farmers having had their soil tested there.

But Dr. Engelhardt believes that the principle involved in the engineering laboratory could be applied to other phases of life, including the recreational field. Citing by comparison the education of anyone entering the professions or such a field as hotel management, Dr. Engelhardt points out that a young man headed for the bar thinks nothing of not only taking the usual college courses and advance law study, but spending a few more years learning the workings of the profession at an existent salary. Why shouldn't young people prepare for hotel management and other such fields in a like manner, he asks.

Dr. Engelhardt also believes that the future of New Hampshire lies in opening the door of education to the young people of the State so that they may develop along lines of their own selection and use what talents they possess. And the educator would have the state university work in co-operation with the internal planning of the State. In other words, the state Planning and Development Commission seeks to plan for the State what its people desire of the State, and Dr. Engelhardt would have the state university train the state's young people to work into the various phases of this planning.

Education would include background information on the state, industrially, agriculturally, socially, economically, and recreationally. The young people would be taught of the state's natural resources and its limitations as well as possibilities, Research by the students into these various phases would not only serve for educational purposes but as an aid to these various activities in the state.

Dr. Engelhardt realizes that New Hampshire has developed industrially as a state of small industries and that education could well serve as a medium to attract the coming generations to the building up of small business of their own, a move which Dr. Engelhardt believes would build a better state.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Dec. 7

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Boston Mail Closes	New York Mail Closes
‡Normandie	Dec. 8	Southampton	Dec. 13 Dec. 7 8:00 pm	Dec. 8 7:00 am
†Pres. Harding	Dec. 8	Cobh	Dec. 15 Dec. 7 8:00 pm	Dec. 8 8:00 am
Hamburg	Dec. 8	Cherbourg	Dec. 16 Dec. 8 1:00 pm	Dec. 9 8:00 pm
Amer. Merchant	Dec. 16	Plymouth	Dec. 19 Dec. 9 8:00 pm	Dec. 10 12 noon
*Cameronia (Bos.)	Dec. 10	Belfast	Dec. 19 Dec. 10 7:00 pm	Dec. 10 8:00 am
†Scythia (Bos.)	Dec. 10	Galway	Dec. 18 Dec. 10 7:00 pm	
Queen Mary	Dec. 15	Plymouth	Dec. 20 Dec. 14 8:00 pm	Dec. 15 11:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Boston Mail Closes	New York Mail Closes
Aorangi	Victoria Dec. 22	Dec. 17 4:00 pm	Dec. 17 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Boston Mail Closes	New York Mail Closes
Pres. Jackson	Seattle Dec. 18	Dec. 13 4:00 pm	Dec. 13 7:30 pm
Pres. Garfield	San Francisco Dec. 25	Dec. 20 4:00 pm	Dec. 20 7:30 pm

‡Except Irish Free State. †Irish Free State only. *North Ireland only. †Irish Free State only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex (-Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

G. O. P. Party Chiefs Called To Action by New England

(Continued from Page 9)

of course, comment on this latter phase. His closest friends were not inclined to put too much credence in it. They recall that the Governor has always kept his political ambitions secondary to his achievements as a naturalist.

In fact, it is an interesting contention of these friends that the talks which Mr. Aiken gave before women's clubs and church and civic societies on wild flowers paved the way for his gubernatorial nomination and election. Today, with years of homely Vermont farm living behind him and seven years of experience as a town representative, county senator, lieutenant governor and, now, governor, Mr. Aiken stands at 45 as a prototype of the Yankee farmer of song and story.

His letter today discloses an appreciation of national affairs, an insight of party workings, and a social consciousness that sees much good in New Deal objectives. What all these add up to is today interesting, but imponderable.

His very first suggestion for revitalizing the Republican Party calls for the acceptance in general of the social aims, "which the opposing party has had the wisdom to adopt, but has lacked the ability to put into efficient operation."

Cannot Outbid Opponents

Second. Governor Aiken urges decisive rejection of the use of enormous expenditures and special benefits as a means for attracting special groups, such as farmers or workers, to the party. "We can never outbid our opponents and we should be ashamed to try."

Third. The Governor would invite the youth of the nation to work together to produce and distribute, by the labor of head and hand, a larger volume of goods and services for more people in the nation. "Emphasize what we can give and do—not what we can get."

Fourth. The Governor would provide a subsidy on farm products the price of which is set in foreign markets. This would be equivalent to the tariff subsidy available for manufactured goods.

Fifth. "The industrial worker," he said, "must be assured of his fair share of the nation's production. We ask as the main objective of this end an expansion of employment and an increase of production. The consequent demand for his services will assure him of both an increased pay envelope and increased actual purchasing power for the enjoyment of himself and family. Everything but this has been tried, and nothing but this will serve the worker's need."

Also under his fifth proposal, the Governor put his recommendation that monopolies be eliminated and control minimized for the benefit of small businesses.

Fostering of Private Industry

Sixth. The Governor demands "the co-ordination into a rational system of our present unrelated policies of governmental borrowing, expenditure, employment and relief on the one hand, and private employment, taxation and debt repayment on the other.

Seventh. "It is imperative," the Governor stated, "that government shall look upon business as the source of production, employment and consumption, and that private industry be fostered to this end. . . ."

Eighth. "We must defend the rightful sovereignty of the states, not because of our attachment to some outworn doctrine of States' rights, but because the well-being of the people demands that we do so. The shift to federal rule results in an unwise relinquishment of local responsibility. The process is insidious. First, we exchange self-reliance for dependence on local and state government; then we yield local and state responsibility to the Federal Government. Such yielding in the majority of cases induces a weakness of character in our citizenship which our party must make every effort to prevent, whether among our own members or in the body politic at large.

Courts Must Be Free

"It is particularly necessary," the letter continued, "that young men and women be infused with a sense of personal responsibility for local government. The other aspect of this problem is that the Federal Government is taking on itself powers too great and too complicated to be successfully used. As a result, we are now on the point of legislative and administrative breakdown, a situation whose consequences we scarcely dare imagine."

Last in the Governor's nine-point program was a demand for a return to Congress of its legislative and deliberative functions. "We must," he added, "preserve the authority, integrity and independence of our courts."

Adding Much to Fame of Harvard

By a Staff Photographer; Boris, Boston

"Glass Flowers" and Important Figures in Their Collection

Upper—Mountain Laurel at Left. At Right, Prof. Oakes Ames, Supervisor of Harvard Botanical Museum, and Louis C. Bierwieler, Museum Assistant

Lower—Left, Rudolph Blaschka, Artist Naturalist to Harvard University Center, Passion Flower; Right, Miss Mary Lee Ware, Who With Her Mother Donated the Glass Flowers

Harvard Studies Newspapermen's Fellowship Plan

Harvard University may offer fellowships to working newspapermen under the recent $1,200,000 Nieman bequest to improve journalism, according to a plan now being considered by university officials. Between six and eight fellowships a year would be available.

Although no official announcement has been made by the university, the plan now under discussion would set up a committee whose task it would be to select fellows from the ranks of American journalism. Candidates would be free to enter the university for a year, with complete academic freedom and would be paid salaries equal to those they were receiving at the time of appointment.

This arrangement is being considered, it was learned, because the $1,200,000 bequest would provide an annual income of approximately $30,000. The principal was bequeathed to Harvard by Mrs. Agnes Wahl Nieman, widow of Lucius W. Nieman, who founded the Milwaukee journal.

Harvard officials have estimated that, after payments of various taxes, they would finally receive some $1,200,000 from Mrs. Nieman's estate, once estimated at about $5,000,000.

Only last week university officials announced rising stacks of mail bore evidence of interest throughout the nation in how the fund should be used.

Bible Scholars Ready to Revise American Version

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 6—Headed by Dean Luther A. Weigle of the Yale Divinity School, a noted group of scholars will begin immediately on a five-year task of revising the American Standard Version of the Bible.

The committee already has held several meetings, and has agreed that important discoveries of manuscript material in recent years offer great opportunities for a better understanding of the New Testament. The work is being undertaken by the International Council of religious Education, and Dr. Roy G. Ross, its general secretary, has been authorized to obtain funds for the task.

Prof. Henry J. Cadbury of Harvard University is among the group that will assist Dean Weigle, and it is expected that their work will result in the most significant revision of the Holy Testament since the alteration of the King James version undertaken in 1879 by a committee of 67 English and 34 American scholars who labored for nearly 15 years on textual and historical changes.

Foley Recounts Slaying Case At Revere to Grand Jury

(Continued from Page 9)

county court house. Other policemen escorted witnesses to and from the building.

There was speculation as to whether Capt. James T. Sheehan, Boston 'trouble-shooter," who has been on the Revere case since it broke nearly two weeks ago, would be withdrawn after an indictment is returned naming the alleged murderer. All but three of his men were taken from him last Thursday, when State troopers were assigned to the case.

Beer Racket Disclosed

Indications that racketeers in Revere do not confine their activities to horse race gambling, but also seek a cut in the legalized liquor business, came in disclosures by Arthur Corbett, chairman of the Revere Liquor Licensing Commission, over the week end.

Mr. Corbett declared that every one of the more than 100 holders of liquor and beer licenses in Revere had been approached by a gang of racketeers in the last four or five days and asked to pay from $250 to $1000 to "fix" their license renewal for next year.

Warning that such collection attempts are "unauthorized," Mr. Corbett sent printed notices to each licensee, asking that any such activities be reported promptly to the commission.

Super-Trawler Brings Big Haul

The Yale is back home. The super-trawler—one of three recently completed at Pore River shipyards, Quincy, for the General Seafoods Corporation—discharged more than 200,000 pounds of fresh fish at Boston Fish Pier today from its maiden trip.

Because haddock—the distinctly "chowder fish" of New England—has been scarce of recent weeks and the price a bit higher than under normal conditions, it was felt that Skipper "Reggie" Burgess had made the long trip to St. Pierre Bank, off southern Newfoundland, to locate any wandering members of the tribe that might have migrated from Georges Bank, as more than half of his maiden haul was haddock.

But to keen observers among the fish trade, the long trip on the maiden voyage of the Yale was linked up with the proposed establishment on the West Coast of Newfoundland, of a huge processing and freezing plant for General Foods. To ascertain just what the Yale could and would do on long distance cruising was believed by some to be the real issue of the long trip. It is possible that part of the duties of the Yale and its two sistercraft, the Annapolis and West Point, may consist of transporting the processed fish from the proposed plant to Boston, New York or other coastwise distributing points, aver the fish trade.

Most vessels fishing from Boston and Gloucester operate on Georges Bank, some 200 to 300 miles from Boston; the South Channel a little to the south of the Cape; Brown's Bank, less distant than Georges or Western Bank, which is fully 500 to 600 miles away. An occasional trip elsewhere attracts no special attention as skippers try out various theories about the movement of fish, but when the new Yale goes so far on its first voyage, the "wags" at the Fish Pier start to talk, particularly because of the plans of the owners to process as much as 30,000,000 pounds of fish annually in Newfoundland to be marketed in the United States.

Exports Are Up, Imports Down, In Port of Boston

Port of Boston Business

The fall of imports in the Port of Boston this week is partly due to a lull in the demand for raw materials as the year draws to a close. As inventories are taken at this time, the firms do not wish to have large stocks on hand.

Wool, which pays the largest duty assessed on any single commodity that is brought into Boston in any large volume, is not arriving in quantities of a year ago because of the slight demand of the textile mills. This same situation is also resulting in the withdraway of considerable wool from the warehouse to be re-exported instead of entering here for consumption.

Exports from Boston, however, are showing an increase at the present time. Last week the value on exports was $858,331, which exceeded the previous record week of Nov. 20—thus making for a record.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Dec. 4, 1937	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,389,681	$3,436,189
Imports for Warehouse	362,619	818,971
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	321,585	734,911
Duties collected	297,508	858,376
Wool imports (lbs.)	668,167	958,958

	Fiscal Year July 1 to Dec. 4, 1937	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	15,605,362	17,525,730
Duties collected	$11,033,535	$14,223,844

Gambling

(Continued from Page 9)

"The Investigating Committee," according to Mr. Rothwell.

Sheets of Petition Disappear

The aim of such a questionnaire is self-evident, according to the anti-gambling head, and those who receive one "can consign it to the waste basket. Small wonder that the bonafide petition had to be transferred to the State House in an armored car."

"Finally," he said, "there is a mysterious disappearance of sheets of the petition containing many thousand signatures of voters in Suffolk County, and reported attempts to bribe canvassers elsewhere, to turn over sheets bearing thousands of certified signatures on both horse and dog race repeal.

"The more than 40,000 signers of that petition may confidently rely that it will be backed up actively by its authors," Mr. Rothwell concluded.

Holmes Memorial Sought in Capital

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 6

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts proposes that the Washington home of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes be conveyed to the United States Government to "determine whether it shall be converted to a national shrine."

Senator Walsh, introducing a resolution to direct that the home become the property of the Government, said:

"Personally I should like to have those charged with the disposition of Mr. Justice Holmes' gift to the United States consider the conversion of his home into an Oliver Wendell Holmes memorial study hall for the use of the law students of the nation who come to Washington with meager financial means."

Christian Science Lecture Over WMEX Tonight

A radiocast lecture on Christian Science will be delivered by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., of Portland, Ore., over Station WMEX, Boston, tonight at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time. The lecture will be given in Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, and is one of a regular series radiocast on the first Monday of each month over Station WMCA, New York.

WMEX is the local outlet of the Inter-City network of which WMCA is the key station. WMEX radiocasts on a frequency of 1500 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 200 meters.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Exhibition of lithographs. Also recent accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays. Selected drawings by Old Masters. Through Jan. 31. Woodcuts from Six Centuries. Through Dec. 15.

Copley Society—Gaspé Peninsular, Maine and New Brunswick pictures by Frank Hendry. Through Dec. 10.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Exhibits of summer art and craft activities by children's club.

Bell & Fletcher—Paintings of the French Contemporary School. Through November.

Hleiman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Collections.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Y. W. C. A.—Exhibition of foreign-born artists' work.

Medici Gallery—Exhibition of oils by Frank A. Goodline. Through Dec. 1.

Boston City Club—Prize photographs, courtesy of American Photographic Pub. Co. Through Dec. 3. Portraits by Elizabeth Taylor Watson. Dec. 2-11.

Boston Athenaeum—Color plates; also the History of Design in Textiles.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by Anthony Dyer, Nancy Dyer, William S. Haseltine and Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Dec. 11.

Federal Art Gallery—Water colors, drawings, prints.

Bevan G. Vose Galleries—Exhibition of Children's Portraits by Patricia Marshall Tate. Through Dec. 24.

Boston Museum of Modern Art—Modern French painting from Boston collections. Through Dec. 11.

Germanic Museum—German graphic art of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of stained glass, courtesy of Wilbur M. Burnham. Through Dec. 21.

Boston Architectural Club—Exhibition of architectural drawings by Magiannio and Walsh; Perry Shaw and Hepburn.

Rand Galleries—Paintings of Mexico and New England by Anthony Thieme. Through Dec. 14.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by William J. Kania. Through Dec. 8.

Guild of Boston Artists—Exhibition of new water colors of waterfowl and upland game bird shooting by Alden Lasalle Ripley. Through Dec. 11.

Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture—Exhibition of color block prints by Glenn Wheete and Treva Wheete. Through Dec. 19.

Number Ten Gallery—Exhibition of oil colors by Frank Anthony Goodline. Through Dec. 11.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of Drawings of Negro Spirituals by Allan Rohan Crite. Also Flower Drawings by Susan Moore Bisson. Dec. 6 to 24.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Glass

(Continued from Page 9)

wonderful dexterity in the manipulation of the glass modeler's tools, than to any one secret process.

Every one of these models was fashioned in Germany in a small studio overlooking the Elbe. Near by were the Royal Gardens at Pillnitz, where through friendly connections at court, the Blaschkas were privileged to gather all the exotics they needed. Once the models reached America, they received the utmost care at Harvard. They come under direct supervision of Prof. Oakes Ames, world-known authority on orchids and Supervisor of the Botanical Museum.

Each model is securely mounted on a plaster of paris plaque by Louis C. Bierweiler, museum preparator. His skillful fingers are the only ones the collection has known for more than 36 years. There are about 720 species of flowering plants on display at the present time, and more than 3000 cross-sections and magnified details. Approximately 200,000 persons visit the collection annually.

Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

be seen leaving the State via railroad lines, bound mostly for urban centers where they will serve to enhance the Christmas spirit of young and old.

Brann for Governor

Maine Democrats who are backers of former Gov. Louis J. Brann for re-election to a third term as Chief Executive were pleased to read in the week's news a report that the Democratic National Administration intends a hands-off policy in the State's 1938 primaries. Joseph W. Connolly, Portland, revealed, this week, that National Chairman James A. Farley had so advised him by letter.

Brann Democrats hope this will serve to eliminate once and for all the recurring report that Washington party chiefs are not enthusiastic over Brann's comeback attempt on the grounds he has never been an out-and-out New Dealer. Reports of differences between state and national party heads over patronage and policies have given Democratic leaders trouble enough and some have felt that had Brann been given the free and uncontrolled leadership in the State things would have been different in the last election.

Friends of the former Governor, hailed on the occasion of his first election as the first Democrat to break years of Republican regime in this State, now are centering efforts on seeing he is not opposed in the primaries next June.

With a solid primary front, they hope to steal a march on Republicans likely to run into primary trouble among Governor Barrows, Senator Fernald and a number of other potential candidates.

'Sneak Preview' Slated in Boston

New England's first "sneak preview" of a Hollywood film will be shown Wednesday evening on the screen of the Paramount Theater, Boston, at 8:20 p. m. "Sneak previews" up to now have been held at film houses near the film capital.

The idea of the so-called "sneak preview"—a trade term employed by studio production heads—is to present a forthcoming major screen production, without the advantage of advertising or publicity notices, as a surprise feature of a theater program. The purpose of this form of preview is to gain unbiased criticism which often results in "retakes" and story changes before the picture is released for national exhibition.

Wednesday's "sneak preview" will offer Paramount Pictures' outstanding release for the 1938 season. Hollywood will be represented by Frank Lloyd, Paramount producer. By the nature of its showing, the title of the picture is withheld.

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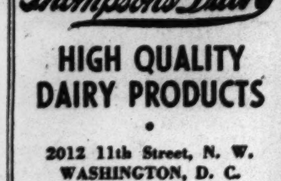
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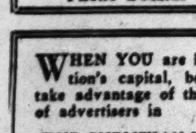
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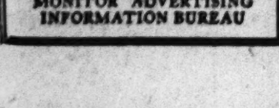
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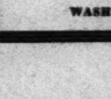
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	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	6	2	2	19	16	14
Rangers	4	1	6	20	16	9
Chicago	3	2	7	20	32	8
Detroit	2	1	7	14	28	5

Canadian Division

Toronto	5	4	2	42	26	14
Americans	6	1	3	24	15	13
Canadiens	4	4	2	25	22	12
Montreal	4	1	6	15	22	9

Results Dec. 4

Americans 3, Montreal 1.
Canadiens 3, Toronto 3, overtime.

Results Dec. 5

Rangers 4, Bruins 0.
Americans 3, Detroit 1.
Canadiens 3, Chicago 2.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Seated on a counter stool while partaking of a late breakfast this morning, Win Green, Bruins' trainer and famed as the "old master," predicted victory for the locals against the Detroit Red Wings tomorrow night. The Bruins raced through their first six games for victories, walked through the next two for ties and then collapsed in the last two, losing to Canadiens 2-0 and Rangers 4-0.

"When we can't score goals, we can't win hockey games," continued Win. "The boys did not play too badly in New York, but they wasted chances. Must have been panicky or trying too hard. On the other hand Rangers were having a good night and they could have beaten any team. Everybody is ready for action tomorrow night with the exception of Beattie who took a bad toss and will be inspected today—he probably will play."

The Bruins have ample opportunity to regain normalcy now. They are home for 10 days and have only two games to play during that stretch. Manager Art Ross will conduct several practice sessions in an effort to smooth out the work around the opponents' nets. A little more time, a little more accuracy and there will be scoring, because the players manage to get in there all right.

This slump of the Bruins came at a rather fortunate time. The other teams in the same section of the standing are also floundering and enabled the locals to maintain their safe margin. Chicago, Rangers, and Detroit are not impressive at present. In their last five games Rangers have lost 3, tied 1 and won 1; Chicago has won 1 and lost 4, and Detroit has won 2 and lost 3.

In the other division the competition is keen. Americans are traveling in high gear. In their last five games Amerks have won 4 and tied 1; Canadiens have won 3 and tied 2; Toronto has won 3, tied 1 and lost 1 and only Maroons are having difficulty, winning 2 and losing 3.

Even Jack Adams, Detroit manager, is unable to say what is wrong with the Stanley Cup champions. They looked stronger on paper than the winning club of last year. Two of the veterans, Doug Young and Larry Aurie, lost for part of last season by injury, are back and should be making a great difference in the team strength.

Most of the league officials do not take the poor start of the Red Wings too seriously. They contend that Detroit has a good team and will shake off their lethargy and will be in the thick of things later. Bruins and Detroit have not met yet this season.

American Association

Results Dec. 5
St. Louis 2, St. Paul 0.
Tulsa 3, Kansas City 2.

Olympics Need Regular Practice In Order to Cope With Canadians

Local amateur hockey fans, put the dates of Dec. 19 and 25 on your sports calendar! For, on these days two of the leading sixes in the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League—Sherbrooke and Granby—will be in town for league games at the Garden, with the Boston Olympics, also members of the new loop.

Make no mistake about it, the caliber of competition in this league is of high order. The Olympics are already aware of that, having tasted a good sized sample of it over the week end. The local team was forced to return home from Sherbrooke on the losing end of two games. They lost a hard-fought overtime game Saturday night to Sherbrooke, 2 to 1, and dropped a 6-to-0 verdict to a clever Granby sextet yesterday afternoon.

Quebec, especially Sherbrooke and environs, are taking this league with much enthusiasm. The entry of the Olympics has done much to stir up interest. As a result, some of the best amateur hockey players in the Province of Quebec are being molded into the squads of the various league sixes.

Hargo Harrington, Olympics coach, who has seen plenty of action in pro hockey circles, said after the Granby game yesterday afternoon, that the caliber of play which was displayed by both Sherbrooke and Granby was comparable to that seen in the old Can-Am league.

Several Outstanding

The Olympics are good. They have several outstanding American college players and they have the ability to cope with these powerful Canadian units, but unless they are given more chance to practice it seems useless for their backers to expect them to keep pace. The boys went to Canada without having been on the ice for a week. In view of this their showing against Sherbrooke, a team which had been practicing twice a day for two weeks, was remarkable. With more practice Coach Harrington feels certain his team will be capable of winning hockey.

Sherbrooke is certainly a town of hospitality. Officials of the league were on hand to greet the Olympics and entertained the team royally. Vice-President Ulysses Panquin, instrumental in getting Boston into the league, led the welcoming contingent. Sight-seeing trips, bowling, and a special dinner on Saturday night, were among the entertainment highlights.

Long before the Sherbrooke-Boston game, the new $23,000 artificial ice arena—holding some 4000 persons—was a sellout. Likewise yesterday afternoon. Boston was the first American team to play on this new ice surface and had the distinction of playing before the largest crowd ever to see a hockey game in Sherbrooke.

At present there are seven teams in the Quebec Provincial League. They include Sherbrooke, Granby, Drummondville, Lafontaine, St. Jacques, Valleyfield, and Boston. St. Hyacinthe has been given a franchise and will make up the eighth team next year.

Plenty of Thrills

This league has great possibilities, and as far as the Boston Olympics are concerned, should do much for them here in Boston. The game played between the Olympics and Sherbrooke was of high order and gave the fans plenty of thrills.

While the Olympics, tired from their game with Sherbrooke Saturday night, were no match for the Granby six yesterday afternoon, the local club has the stuff to play this team on even terms when Granby comes to Boston on Dec. 25.

Sherbrooke fans, who know their hockey, were unanimous in their

Jack Harris
Boston Olympics

opinions that the Olympic-Sherbrooke game was the best ever seen in their city. Junie Stubbs, Paul Guibord, Tom Moore, Art Smith, and Jack Harris were outstanding. Incidentally, Harris was right at home in Sherbrooke for last summer he managed the local ball club.

By virtue of their victory over Boston, Sherbrooke takes undisputed possession of the league lead, having won two and lost none. The Sherbrooke six defeated Valleyfield, 4 to 3, last week. Granby is in second place. Drummondville, St. Jacques, and Lafontaine have not played as yet.

Alex Kevorkian Unanimous Choice

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 6 (AP)—Alex Kevorkian, Harvard tackle, was the only unanimous choice for the all-Ivy League football team selected yesterday by football editors of the seven undergraduate daily newspapers.

Dartmouth and Yale placed three men each on the honor eleven. Harvard and Cornell won two posts apiece and Columbia one. Pennsylvania and Princeton, the other members of the unofficial loop, failed to place a man on the first team.

Dick Harlow, Harvard head coach, was the editors' choice for all-league coach.

The team: left end, Holland, Cornell; left tackle, Kevorkian, Harvard; left guard, Hooper, Cornell; center, Gallagher, Yale; right guard, Zitrides, Dartmouth; right tackle, Platt, Yale; right end, Davis, Dartmouth; quarterback, Frank, Yale; left halfback, Struck, Harvard; right halfback, Luckman, Columbia, and fullback, MacLeod, Dartmouth.

United Kingdom Stars Sail for Australia

LONDON, Dec. 6 (CP Cable)—To a chorus of cheers and good wishes, the main contingent of United Kingdom athletes sailed Saturday on the liner Ormond for Sydney, Australia, and the British Empire Games. The games start Feb. 5, and the British athletes will arrive Jan. 13.

The party, under Sir James Leigh-Wood, included England's team of 68 athletes and seven officials, Scotland's 10 athletes and one official, and six competitors from Wales and three from Northern Ireland.

Three defending champions were on the boat. They were Glayds Lunn, half-mile and javelin winner in the 1934 games in London; Willie Francis, Scotland's 100-yard backstroke swimming ace, and T. C. Hills, winner in lawn bowling events both at Hamilton, Ont., in 1930, and here four years later.

The track team was sadly riddled by the withdrawal of five famous English stars, Sidney Wooderson, Godfrey Brown, Don Finlay, A. W. Sweeney and Alan Pennington. But eight Olympic representatives were in the sailing squad, and officials were confident a generous share of the honors would be brought here.

Swim Champions Crowned

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6 (AP)—Two new champions were crowned last night in the N. E. A. A. U. events held in the Olneyville Boys Club pool. Phil Carson of the Providence Boys Club won the New England senior men's 220-yard freestyle title in a thrilling finish with Matt Soltysiak of Brown and Witold Babula of Olneyville, defending champion. Carson's time was 2m. 21.8s. Edna Soltysiak of Olneyville, captured the New England junior girls 300-yard medley swim in easy fashion. Her time was 4m. 28.2s., and lowered the New England record.

French Court Ace Wins

TUXEDO, N. Y., Dec. 6 (AP)—Pierre Etchebaster of France, holder of the world's professional court tennis championship since 1928, successfully opened defense of his title Saturday by defeating young Ogden Phipps, United States amateur champion, 6—3, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1, at the Tuxedo Racquet and Tennis Club.

Giants Sign Babe Herman

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—The New York Giants have announced the signing of Outfielder Floyd "Babe" Herman for their Jersey City farm in the International League. Herman is a veteran National Leaguer.

Baugh, Battles Carry Redskins To Grid Playoff

National Professional Football League

Eastern Division

	Won	Lost	Tied	Points For	Points Agst
Washington	8	3	0	198	120
New York	6	3	2	138	109
Pittsburgh	4	7	0	122	143
Brooklyn	3	7	1	82	174
Philadelphia	2	8	1	86	177

Western Division

Chicago Bears	9	1	1	201	100
Green Bay	7	4	0	220	122
Detroit	7	4	0	180	103
Chicago Cardinals	5	5	1	135	165
Cleveland	1	10	0	75	207

Results Dec. 5

Washington 49, New York 14.
Chicago Bears 42, Chicago Cardinals 28.

Next Sunday's Game

Washington at Chicago Bears (for league championship).

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—What possibly is the most effective scoring combination in football history—Cliff Battles, the ball carrying ace, and Sammy Baugh, the peerless passer—has shot the surprising Washington Redskins to the championship of the eastern division of the National Professional Football League.

Sammy and Cliff and the rest of the remarkable Redskins did it the terrific way yesterday, beating the New York Giants, 49 to 14, before 58,000 enthralled fans at the Polo Grounds. Among those who witnessed the electrifying battle were 7000 Washington rooters, who ripped up the goal posts and everything.

The way Cliff and Sammy worked behind their savagely thrusting forward wall, it is difficult to picture them as losers next Sunday, when they meet the Chicago Bears, champions of the western division, at Chicago's Wrigley Field in their play-off for the league title. The Bears, with nothing at stake, steamrollered the Chicago Cardinals, 42 to 28, in their final yesterday.

Cliff the runner and Sammy the thrower demoralized the Giants. Between them, they chopped the New Yorkers' defense into kindling wood, and it previously had been regarded as one of the stoutest defenses in the game. In fact, the Giants' coach, Steve Owens, made the unfortunate remark only two days ago that the Washington line "didn't belong in the same league" with his.

Battles and Baugh took the Giants' line apart and held it up so the crowd could get a laugh. Battles carried the ball 170 yards in 24 tries from scrimmage, not counting a 76-yard run-back of an intercepted pass. Baugh completed 11 passes for a total gain of 135 yards, running his total of completions for the season to 81 and breaking the previous league record of 77.

In addition to Baugh and Battles, Washington paraded a line that, end to end, completely smeared the Giants' forwards. It stopped the Giants' running attack cold, giving up a net of only four yards for the entire game. Big Turk Edwards, 255 pounds of left tackle, and Les Olsson, 245 pounds of left guard, tore open the holes through which Battles sifted for the Redskins' first two touchdowns. Charlie Malone, towering end from Texas A. & M., plucked out of the air the Baugh passes that broke the Giants' morale.

First the Washingtons scored three touchdowns, slick and clean and without any breaks. Then, at the start of the second half, the Giants took to the air, with Ed. Danowski tossing, and scored twice in a hurry. That made it only 21 to 14, and the Giants were back in the game.

That was when the Redskins proved their greatness. Battles took off the wraps again and plugged the pigskin down to New York's 43. Baugh then drifted back, faked a short pass to draw in the Giants' secondary, and whipped a long one into the arms of Ed. Justice, who was away by himself. That whipped the Giants.

Wagner Is Re-elected

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—J. Honus Wagner, once one of baseball's greatest infielders, has been re-elected high commissioner of semi-pro baseball for a fourth consecutive term. In a meeting with directors of the national semi-pro baseball congress, of which Ray Dumont is president, Wagner said that in the future any club which signs an ineligible player (one jumping a team without being released by the manager) would be "blacklisted" indefinitely and would not be permitted to play in any sanctioned league or tournament.

Wagner, who played 21 seasons in the majors and was among the first group of players named to baseball's hall of fame, is a coach with the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Germans Win Six-Day Race

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Turning on a last-hour burst of speed, the German team of Gustave Kilian and Heinz Vopel rode the rest of the field into the track Saturday night and won New York's 63d six-day bicycle race by a point margin before a sell-out crowd of 16,000 in Madison Square Garden.

International-American Hockey Standing

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	6	1	4	36	19	13
Providence	4	3	4	17	17	10
Springfield	3	3	4	16	17	9
New Haven	3	4	5	18	23	8

Western Division

Syracuse	6	2	3	26	21	12
Cleveland	5	5	3	19	21	11
Pittsburgh	4	3	4	18	25	10

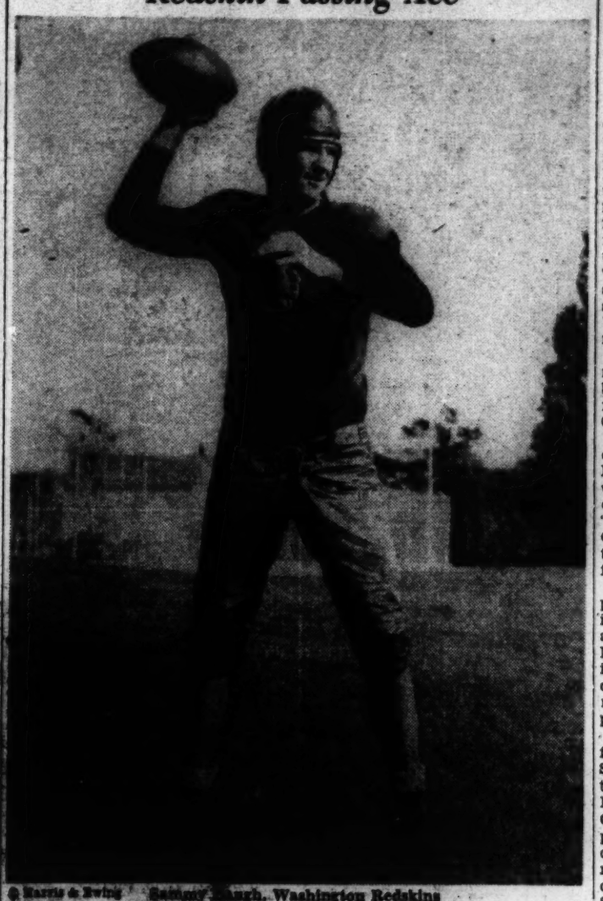
Voss Is Maroon Scout

MONTREAL, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Montreal Maroons yesterday released utility player Carl Voss as a player, but retained him as scout. Voss requested his release. Club President Tommy Gorman explained Voss felt he could not resume puck-chasing duties.

Chicago Financing Announced

NEW YORK (AP)—Financial circles here heard that Comptroller N. B. Upham of Chicago will call for bids shortly on $10,000,000 of that city's refunding bonds to meet part of January 1, 1938, maturities.

Redskin Passing Ace



© Harris & Ewing Sammy Baugh, Washington Redskins

This Former Texas Christian Backfield Ace, and Team Mate Cliff Battles, Led Washington to the Eastern Division Crown of the National Pro Football League. Baugh This Season Completed 81 Passes, Breaking the Former League Record of 77

Big Ten Faculty Group Restores Army to '38 List

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—The United State Military Academy has been restored to the list of opponents eligible for competition with Western Conference universities, when the Big Ten faculty committee rescinded the ban placed on the Cadets in 1932.

The Cadets were barred from participation with Big Ten teams because the West Point school allowed three years of competition to players who had previous seasons of play with other colleges. The Conference limits its athletes to a combined total of three years on varsity teams.

Only football relations with the Army are expected to develop because West Point is too far removed from Big Ten territory to make feasible competition in minor sports. Illinois and Ohio State are the only schools likely to schedule the Cadets. It will be impossible, however to arrange football dates with the Army until 1940 or later because Big Ten schedules have been tentatively arranged until that time. Illinois, which sponsored the move for the Army's reinstatement may be able, however, to find a place on its card for the Cadets with whom the Illini wound up a two-game colorful series in 1934.

The Big Ten training table problem which is perenially brought up, was discussed, but the committee deferred definite action until the May meeting, which will be held at Columbus, Ohio, at the time of the Big Ten track and field championship meet.

Shaughnessy Playoff Is Adopted by Association

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—The American Association has voted to adopt the same Shaughnessy playoff system for the 1938 season as was used in 1937.

The action was taken to insure another Little World Series between the winners of the International League playoffs and the association. The international agreed at the minor league convention in Milwaukee, earlier in the week, to use the same system.

This was the only action taken before the meeting adjourned to resume later in the day.

Other developments included: Newark of the International League released Pitcher Bob Miller to Kansas City of the American Association on option. Miller was with Oakland of the Coast League last year.

Manager "Doc" Prothro of Little Rock in the Southern League, announced he had traded Sam Liberto, third baseman, to Hazelton of the old New York-Penn League, now the Eastern League, for Bernie Snyder, a shortstop. The deal involved no cash.

Amherst Tank Schedule

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 6 (AP)—The Amherst College swimming team will open its season Saturday against Massachusetts Tech in the new Pratt pool here. The schedule for the season, with a few more dates pending, follows: Dec. 11, Mass. Tech; Jan. 8, Worcester Tech; 15, Springfield; 22, Army at West Point. Feb. 11, Union at Schenectady; 12, Rensselaer Polytech at Troy; 19, Wesleyan; 21, Colgate. March 5, Williams at Williamstown; 11 and 12, New Englands at Amherst.

College Football Results

Arizona 20, Oregon 6.
Centenary 7, Louisiana Tech 7.
C. of Pacific 14, S. D. Marines 14.
Duquesne 6, Miss. State 6.
Howard Payne 7, Hardin-Simmons 7.
Florida 6, Kentucky 6.
Florida A. & M. 26, Hampton 20.
Loyola 13, Gonnaga 7.
Manhattan 0, Tulsa 0.
N. M. Aggies 9, Santa Barbara 7.
Rice 18, So. Methodist 7.
San Jose 7, Hawaii 6.
So. California 19, U. C. L. A. 13.
St. Benedicts 6, Rockhurst 2.
Tennessee 32, Mississippi 6.
Texas A. & M. 43, San Francisco 6.

Tigers Release Gelbert

DETROIT, Dec. 6 (AP)—Charley Gelbert, veteran shortstop, has been released by the Detroit Tigers to Toledo of the American Association.

Brown Re-engages Coach McLaughry

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6 (AP)—De Ormond "Tuss" McLaughry has been re-engaged Brown head football coach, Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, director of athletics, announced last night. The announcement carried only the re-engagement and carried no data on length of contract, terms or the naming of assistant coaches.

McLaughry will be entering on his 13th year as Brown head coach, and his 20th as a head coach. He has served 12 years at Brown, four at Amherst and three at his alma mater, Westminster College, from which he was graduated in 1915.

He closed his most successful season since 1932 when his Bruin varsity defeated Rutgers, 7 to 6 on Thanksgiving Day. Brown had previously beaten Columbia, 7 to 6, and has vanquished Connecticut, Rhode Island and Tufts, while losing to Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Holy Cross. The 5-4 edge in games marked the first favorable balance in games since the Bruin went to the final game in 1932 undefeated and untied then lost to Colgate's undefeated, untied and unscored on eleven.

McLaughry's Brown teams have won 61 games, lost 48 and tied three. His all-time coaching record shows 91 triumphs, 69 defeats and six ties.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jeremiah T. Mahoney elected president of A. A. U. to succeed Avery Brundage. Boston Redskins beat New York Giants 14-0 for eastern division title in National Pro Football League.

Three Years Ago

Attendance at college football games showed gains in 28 of 32 major institutions.

Five Years Ago

Navy signed E. E. (Rip) Miller as football coach for 1933, his third season.

Hoppe Wins Cue Title

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Willie Hoppe, the former "boy wonder" of billiards, clinched his 72.1 balkline match from Jake Schaefer of Chicago, Saturday, by winning the eleventh of the 12 blocks, 250 to 160, in nine innings and claimed another title to add to his long list.

The match was billed as for the 72.1 championship of the United States, strictly an unofficial title, as it was the first time this form of billiards has been played in America.

Hoppe, who made a world-record high run of 248 Friday night, won the lag Saturday afternoon and started out as if he would repeat the feat. He was halted after 55 points; then went on to run 99 in the second inning and take a lead that Schaefer never threatened. The Chicagoan got back into the game with the high run of 102 in the fourth inning, but couldn't put together another good cluster until he ran 46 in the seventh.

Hoppe also won Saturday night's twelfth and final session, 250 to 190, in 13 innings, to wind up with an edge of 8 to 4 in blocks. He had a high run of 118 against Schaefer's 49.

Toronto Reaches Finals

TORONTO, Dec. 6 (CP)—Toronto Argonauts struck down the mighty Sarnia Imperials, 10 to 6, in the mud here Saturday and qualified to face the Blue Bombers of Windsor in the Canadian football final next Saturday. Before a crowd of 15,000, the Big Four champions played spectacular football in the first half for an 8-0 lead, then staved off the dazzling rally of the Imperials, who threw back a masterful offensive.

Walker Signs With White Sox

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—Gerald Walker, hard hitting outfielder acquired by the Chicago White Sox at the minor league meetings this week in a trade with the Detroit Tigers, has signed a one-year contract with the White Sox. Terms were not disclosed.

Undefeated-Untied Football List Is Reduced to Twelve

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Rice Owls today held the title in the widest open of 1937 football Conference races and the New Year's Day bowl engagement that went with it; Florida and Southern California enjoyed slightly higher rankings in their final Conference standings than they previously had held; the nation's undefeated-untied list was reduced to 12 in the final count and the Pacific coast was suffering a mild set back, soothed by Kenny Washington's feat of completing a near-record forward pass.

Those scattered developenmts marked the closing of the 1937 football season, except for a scant handful of games between now and Christmas.

Rice won the southwest conference title by whipping Southern Methodist 15-7, Saturday, to finish with four victories, one defeat and one tie. Ernie Lain, the team's "trouble shooter," came in when the Owls were a point behind, scored two touchdowns and paved the way for Jack Vestal's field goal.

That ended a conference campaign which saw nearly every team in the loop on top at one time or another and automatically brought Rice an invitation to play Colorado in the Cotton Bowl. The Owls accepted at once, although they still must get formal conference approval.

Florida brought off the biggest feat in the closing activity of the Southeastern Conference by upsetting Kentucky, 6-0, with the aid of Ed Manning's 59-yard run. The Gators thus moved up to eighth place in the standing. Tennessee put on a surprisingly strong finish to rout Mississippi 32-0 in the other conference game while Mississippi State took a 9-0 defeat from Duquesne as Boyd Brumbaugh's field goal and Grabinski's 40-yard run with an intercepted pass gave the Dukes their first away-from-home victory.

Southern California had to hold off a last-quarter thrust to beat U. C. L. A., 19-13, in the Pacific Coast Conference finale and thus finish well ahead of its Los Angeles rival. However, it was Washington's long pass to Hal Hirshon for the first U. C. L. A. touchdown that really thrilled the 70,000 fans. It was variously estimated as traveling from 66 to 73 yards. Either way they don't come much longer although the record book lists one successful heave of 87 yards.

Otherwise the Pacific coast faltered in a pair of intersectional games. Oregon, next to last in the conference, took a 20-6 setback from Arizona in a game marked by long runs. The Webfoots made the best dash when Gerald Graybeal went 90 yards for their score. Texas A. and M. handed the University of San Francisco Dons one of their worst drubbings, 42 to 0.

Another major intersectional tilt saw Manhattan and Tulsa finish in a scoreless tie after Vic Fusia of the Jaspers fumbled just short of the goal line.

Hardin-Simmons of Texas, which had gone through eight fairly tough games without a setback, was held to a 7-7 tie by Howard Payne in its final game. Almost equally surprising was another 7-7 draw between Centenary and little Louisiana Tech.

Thirty-Third Ski Convention Held In Wisconsin City

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6 (AP)—The National Ski Association lined up with the International Olympic Ski Games committee in opposition to its own governing body, the International Ski Federation, yesterday, adopting a resolution asking the international organization to reconsider its ruling against participation in the coming Olympics unless ski teachers are recognized as amateurs.

The vote was taken after a lengthy discussion on professionalism, the general spoken attitude of the meeting being opposed to ranking the teachers in the amateur class. Delegates claimed foreign skiers had endorsed and sold ski equipment, which they said they considered professionalism. The international is the European ruling body.

Action on this and other measures took place at the association's thirty-third annual convention, held here Saturday and yesterday.

On this same question, the national association appointed a committee to investigate the amateur standings of visiting foreign skiers, who have sponsored ski equipment and ski clothing.

Bids for the final 1940 Olympic tryouts were advanced by Leavenworth, Wash., and Anaconda, Mont., but no action will be taken until the winter Olympics committee meets in New York at a later date. Announcement will be made in 1938 for the trials, scheduled for 1939. A six-man committee, appointed yesterday, will receive and forward invitations from places desiring the trials.

The association approved a plan to measure national ski jumping tourneys in feet as well as in meters. This was sponsored by the Central Ski Association which objected to using the metric system exclusively. Approval was also given to a resolution appointing a committee to make overtures to the Federal Government for funds to support future U. S. Olympic ski teams.

Roger Langley of Barre, Mass., was re-elected president of the national group. Others elected were, Martin Strand of Salt Lake City, Utah, first vice president; Peter Hostmark of Seattle, Wash., second vice president; Lloyd Ellingson of Menomonee, Wis., secretary; and Julius Blegen of Minneapolis, treasurer.

The following were named to the national board of directors: Arnold Webber of Placerville, Calif.; Dr. R. S. Elmer of Bellows Falls, Vt.; Harold Grinden of Duluth, Minn., and Park Carpenter of Boston.

The following meets, sites, and dates were announced: 1938 national combined events championships, Minneapolis, Jan. 22 and 23; 1938 national downhill and slalom championships, Stowe, Vt., April 10; 1938 International Ski Federation sanctioned jumping tournament, Carey, Ill., Jan. 16, and 1938 International downhill and slalom championships, Sun Valley, Idaho, March 12 and 13.

Nineteen thirty-nine downhill and slalom championships, Portland, Ore., date to be set later; 1939 national jumping championships, St. Paul, Minn., date to be set later; and 1939 national combined events, Salt Lake City, Utah, date to be set later.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—The North Dakota school which fired Stub Allison, California's Rose Bowl coach, doesn't know what it is to have a real red face . . . The University of Nevada gave the air to Buck Shaw, coach of Santa Clara's unbeaten Sugar Bowl team, not once, but twice—once as freshman and once as varsity coach.

Reliable sources say Stuffy McInnis, ex-big league star, will leave Norwich (Vt.) University to coach baseball at Cornell . . . Little Davey O'Brien, Texas Christian's spark plug, may not be the best back in the Southwest Conference, but he certainly was the busiest . . . In their 10 games, the Frogs ran 730 plays from scrimmage . . . O'Brien was either the ball carrier, passer or kicker on 486 . . . He lugged the ball 166 times, passed 234 times and kicked 83 times, besides attempting three field goals.

College or pro football . . . The Polo Grounds was sold out yesterday for the first time since the baseball season—and the pros did it . . . Write your own ticket . . . Washington certainly turned on the juice . . . Between them, Cliff Battles and Sammy Baugh had the Giants crazy . . . Battles is the best running back in the league, and Baugh is every bit as good as they said he was . . . And that's plenty . . . Wonder where George Preston Marshall got those real Injuns he carries around as part of the Redskins' side show? . . .

There are two R. Johnsons on the Pitt basketball team . . . Both are left forwards . . . They are listed in the lineup as "R. Johnson No. 1 and R. Johnson No. 2" . . . Rumors that a syndicate, headed by former Mayor Jimmy Walker and Jock Whitney, will buy the Dodgers are said to be holding up the sale or trade of Van Mungo.

Henry Crisp, Alabama line coach, will make his fifth trip to the Rose Bowl with the Tide for New Year's Day . . . That squib about two Harlen (Ky.) high school teams using coal dust to mark off a snow-covered gridiron made folks up around Worcester, Mass., smile . . . Seems they pulled the same stunt on Dec. 13 last year.

Edison Ties Marblehead

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Dec. 6 (AP)—Playing a hard, fast game, the gridsters of Marblehead high school and Edison high school of Miami, Fla., battled to a 7-to-7 tie Saturday in the fourth game of their annual home-and-home series, before 8000 at Reynolds field. Edison, with the flashy back Franks doing most of the carrying, went 80 yards in 12 plays to score in the first period. Marblehead tied the count in the second period after a 61-yard march. Both teams scored the point-after-touchdown on line plays.

Six Dartmouth Skiers Named

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 6 (AP)—Six Dartmouth skiers—Capt. Dave Bradley, Dick Durrance, Warren and Howard Chivers, Steve Bradley and John Litchfield—last night were named to compete against the University of Washington at Sun Valley, Idaho, Dec. 31-Jan. 1. Durrance and the two Bradleys were members of the United States team that invaded Australia last summer.

Amusements

BOSTON

Stage Door
KATHARINE HEPBURN · GINGER ROGERS
ADOLPHE MENJOU
with GAIL PATRICK · Constance Collier · Andrea Leeds · Samuel L. Hinds · Lucille Ball
2ND WEEK!
plus 2nd feature "QUICK MONEY"
KEITH MEMORIAL

4TH BIG WEEK!
SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
THE HURRICANE
• DOROTHY LAMOUR • JON HALL • MARY ASTOR
COLONIAL Twice Daily 2:30 & 8:30

SOUTH STATION
Latest MARCH OF TIME!
QUEBEC · THREE STOOGES
2 FEATURE SHORT SUBJECTS · 3 NEWSREELS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 0900
Ritz Bros. "LIFE BEGINS IN COLLEGE"
Walter Connolly "League of Frightened Men"
Wednesday—Revival "A Star Is Born" and "One Rainy Afternoon"

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now playing — Booth Theatre, New York. Dec. 6, Salisbury, N. C.; 7, Spartanburg, S. C.; 8, Charlotte, N. C.; 9, Savannah, Ga.; 10, Sumter, S. C.; 11, Columbia, S. C.

BOSTON

Wilbur—Tonight 8:30—Last Week
Fourth Play Theatre Guild and American Theatre Society Season
MILTON SHUBERT presents in association with Ruth Selwyn
The HOUSEMASTER
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Business and Industry

Indications Appear That Steel Output Decline Near Bottom

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Offers $450,000,000 Issues, All for Refunding

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 (AP)—The Treasury offered between $450,000,000 and $727,000,000 worth of securities for sale or exchange today but said this would not increase the public debt.

Secretary Morgenthau explained that the new securities would refund others already outstanding, and that no "new money" borrowing is in sight for the next two months.

This announcement was interpreted by officials as confirming the Administration's announced efforts to retrench in the current fiscal year and to balance the budget in the next fiscal year, which will begin July 1, 1938.

Both these efforts will depend largely, however, on the current business recession. A prolonged period of poor business would cut down tax receipts and increase relief demands.

No "New Money"

Because the Treasury already has a deficit, the fact that Mr. Morgenthau is not borrowing "new money" at this time seems to indicate no "pump-priming" expenditures are contemplated for the next two months. Any unusual expenditures to stimulate business or for any other purpose not already budgeted would make it necessary for the Treasury to raise additional funds.

For public sale, the Treasury offered $250,000,000 worth of 8-year, 2.5 per cent bonds and $200,000,000 of 5-year, 1¾ per cent Treasury notes. Also, persons holding $277,000,000 worth of Treasury notes maturing Feb. 1 will be permitted, if they desire, to exchange their securities for an equal amount of either the new bond or note issues, but the securities they receive will be in addition to those offered for cash sale to the public. Holders of the February notes who do not accept the exchange offer will be paid off in cash on Feb. 1.

Public Debt Near Record

The public debt on Dec. 2, the last date for which figures are available, was $37,144,283,065—about $80,000,000 under the record figure set on Sept. 14.

Estimates of how far the Treasury will miss a balanced budget this year vary from the President's Oct. 19 prediction of a $695,245,000 net shortage to various congressional warnings of $2,000,000,000.

With only five months of the fiscal year gone, the net deficit reached $782,696,380 on Dec. 2. Although this is substantially higher than the President's estimate for the complete year, it is not conclusive evidence of what will happen in the balance of the year. The Treasury has had only one of its four yearly pay days to date. The next big tax collection date comes Dec. 15, to be followed by the most important of the four—March 15—and then June 15.

Nearly 10,000 Ask Federal Land Banks For Loans on Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal land banks have received nearly 10,000 requests in the last 10 months for loans to be applied in the purchase of farms, according to a statement made today by A. S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. The amount applied for totalled $38,000,000 and the requests came from every state in the Union, but most numerous from Texas and in the Omaha, Wichita and Louisville Farm Credit Administration districts, where in each instance the number of requests exceeded 1000.

"Borrowing to assist in farm purchasing has been on the increase since 1933," he said, "while refinancing of farm indebtedness has been on the decline for three years."

Commissioner Goss explained that the large number of requests for loans to purchase farms reflects not only the greatly improved condition of agriculture in most parts of the United States and the increased purchasing power on the part of farmers, but also a revival of the general belief in the desirability of a farm as an investment and a rising farm real estate market.

$5,000,000 More Gold Shipped to France

WASHINGTON (AP) — Additional export of $5,000,000 in gold to France reduced the Treasury's inactive gold fund to $1,237,555,020.

Since Oct. 8 a total of $30,000,000 worth of gold has been shipped to France and $5,000,000 to England.

The inactive gold fund was created nearly a year ago to offset the credit inflation effects of large importations of foreign gold.

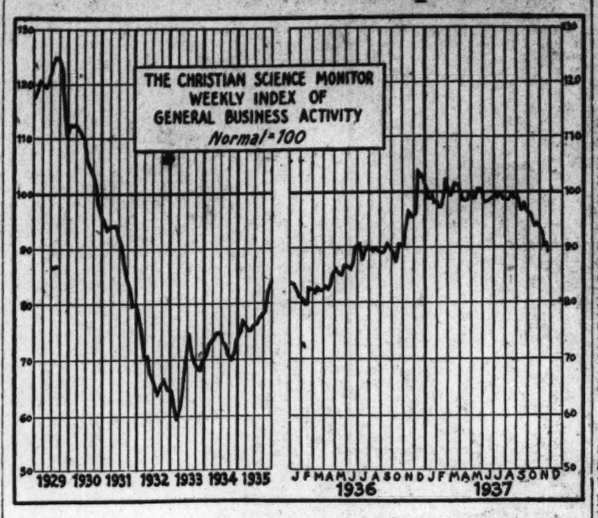
Freeport Sulphur Company

PORT SULPHUR, La.—Freeport Sulphur Company has produced 1,100,000 tons of elemental sulphur at its Grande Ecaille, La., salt dome in the swampy delta since production got under way four years ago this month, Langbourne M. Williams Jr., president, announced. It is now accounting for about 14 per cent of the total United States production of elemental sulphur.

Railway & Light Securities Co.

Railway & Light Securities Co. reports market value of assets available for its common stock Nov. 30, 1937, was $13.43 per share, which compares with $15.80 on Oct. 31, 1937, and $23.49 on Nov. 30, 1936. These figures are after allowance when applicable for possible normal federal income tax if the indicated appreciation were realized.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Records Further Sharp Decline


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1936
1937

Following a brief check in its decline in the week ended November 20, The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business activity resumed its downward course the following week, making a new low for the year. On November 27 the index dropped to 89.2 (preliminary), the lowest level since October 17 of last year. This compared with 90.7 on November 20 and 95.7 on November 28, 1936.

Of the three components of the index bank debits alone recorded an advance. Total debits for selected cities outside of speculative centers showed a smaller decline than usual for the week under consideration, which resulted in a moderate rise in the adjusted index.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings dropped sharply in the holiday week, exceeding allowances for the holiday and seasonal factors. The decline in the index was the fourth successive weekly drop, carrying the index to the lowest level since February of 1936.

Production of electric power in the last week of November reflected the decline in activity due to closings for the Thanksgiving Day holiday. In addition, however, there was a substantial drop in output contrary to expectations of a rise in seasonal and trend factors. At its current level the index for this series is the lowest since March, 1936.

Whereas both miscellaneous carloadings and electric power production have declined to the lowest levels in over a year and a half, bank debits at the year's low reached in the first part of November remained somewhat above the low level of a year ago.

Automobile production advanced substantially following the holiday week reduction, but output is still well below earlier expectations. Operations in the textile and shoe industries are still greatly curtailed and labor difficulties in various sections of the country continued to keep pay rolls at a reduced level.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Nov. 27,* 1937	Nov. 20, 1937	Nov. 28, 1936
Combined index	89.2	90.7	95.7
Bk deb outside NYC	90.1	87.7	90.8
Elec power produc	92.3	96.0	90.9
Misc carloadings	82.0	83.3	104.2

*Preliminary.

Standard Oil (Cal.) To Fight $16,000,000 Suit Lost to U. S.

FRESNO, Calif. (AP)—The government won a $16,000,000 legal victory over the Standard Oil Company of California when Federal Judge Leon R. Yankwich confirmed its title to a fabulously rich square mile of land in the Elk Hills petroleum field.

Besides the land, which was valued at $10,000,000, the court ordered the company to pay the government $6,164,102.42 as damages inflicted by years of oil drilling there.

The government had asked $7,818,868.63 in addition to the title but Judge Yankwich held the company was entitled to a credit of $1,654,766.21 for paying taxes and other expenses incidental to operations.

Company officials announced the decision would be appealed.

The case was decided on a single issue—whether the land was known to be mineral bearing when it was surveyed in 1903 prior to its being conditionally turned over by the government to the state as school land.

The tract, known as section 36, went into private hands when the state began selling school land to settlers. Standard Oil bought it piecemeal from the settlers in 1909 and thereafter. The company asserted it was not until 1911 that oil was found "within many miles of section 36."

In 1914 the government's general land office started a move to reclaim section 36 but the then Secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall, dismissed the proceedings without determining the title on the mineral bearing issue. A second attempt was made and Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes in 1935 held in favor of the government.

Standard Oil resisted the Ickes finding and the government went to court.

Railway Employment Down in September

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported that railway employment decreased during September.

An ICC survey showed 1,133,003 persons employed on class one railways during September, compared with 1,162,764 in August.

Income to the employees was set at $169,584,515, compared to $175,324,948 for August.

Tin Plate Price Holds To September 30, Next

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., United States Steel subsidiary, announced extension of current prices on tin plate for deliveries from Jan. 1 up to Sept. 30, next. Quotations are $5.35 a base box, Pittsburgh, and $5.45, Gary. Transportation charges at time of shipment will determine delivered price.

The announcement had been awaited with great interest, since it fixes quotations on which will be based large-scale contracts of can companies and other major consumers.

Carnegie-Illinois also announced special coated manufactured ternes will be quoted at $4.65 a base box, Pittsburgh, and $4.75, Gary, with the same adjustment for delivered price to be based on transportation charges.

Current quotation on tin mill black plate has been extended for deliveries to and including March 31, next.

Canadian Financing In November Largest In Last Five Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of November Canadian Government, provincial and municipal financing amounted to $210,016,217 and was the largest for that month in any of the last five years, according to complete figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

All the financing during the month was placed in the Canadian market, the largest issues being $100,000,000 of Dominion of Canada 1 per cent, 2½ per cent and 3¼ per cent bonds and $50,000,000 of Treasury bills, both of which were for refunding purposes.

In the provincial field there were three issues brought out, namely, $25,000,000 Province of Ontario, $9,500,000 Province of New Brunswick and $25,000,000 Province of Quebec bonds.

The only large issue by a municipality was $2,688,200 of 3½ per cent serial and 4 per cent bonds of the City of Quebec. Of the total financing for the month, $191,635,167 was for refunding purposes and $18,381,050 for new money.

Canadian financing in the first 11 months of this year was also the largest in any of the past five years, totaling $1,889,824,852, as compared with a total of $989,237,142 in the same period last year. Of the 11 month total this year, $1,001,875,417 was for refunding purposes and $68,149,435 for new money.

Corporate financing in the 11 months through November totaled $125,356,100, of which $78,044,000 was for refunding and $47,312,100 for new capital. This total compares with $218,659,224 in the same period of 1936 and $41,792,000 in 1935.

Engineering Awards 44 P. C. Below 1936

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards in the week ended Nov. 30 totaled $41,680,000, a 44 per cent drop from the comparable period last year, the Engineering News-Record reported.

Private construction was hardest hit; slumping 57 per cent under 1936, while public building dipped 30 per cent.

The week's totals follow:

	1937	1936
Private	$16,656,000	$38,517,000
Public	25,022,000	35,811,000
Federal	3,675,000	6,325,000
State and Municipal	21,347,000	29,486,000
Total	41,680,000	74,328,000

Atchison Plans Financing For Equipment Expansion

NEW YORK (AP)—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co. has asked for bids on a $3,900,000 issue of 2¼ per cent equipment trust certificates. Bids will be opened on Dec. 21.

Equipment to be covered will consist of 43 stainless steel streamlined passenger train cars and seven Diesel electric passenger locomotives.

Abbott Laboratories Issue

A new issue of 20,000 shares of Abbott Laboratories 4½ per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock ($100 par value), is being offered at $100 per share by a banking group headed by A. G. Becker & Co., Inc. and including F. S. Moseley & Co. and Shields & Co. The stock will be convertible at any time into common stock, without par value, at the rate of two shares of common for each share of preferred and will be redeemable, in whole or part at any time on 60 days notice at $107 a share, plus accrued dividends.

Steel Production Drops 1 Point To 30.5 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Various adjustments in the production of steel last week resulted in a net loss of 1 point, to a national operating rate of 30.5 per cent, according to the magazine Steel.

Central eastern seaboard gained 4 points to 31 per cent, New England 5 points to 32 and Cleveland 3 points to 31. The rate held unchanged at Chicago at 30 per cent, Buffalo 21, Birmingham 54 and St. Louis 20.6. At Youngstown the rate declined 2 points to 35 per cent, at Pittsburgh 3 points to 34, at Wheeling 5 points to 30, at Cincinnati 15 points to 14 and at Detroit 9 points to 50.

Drop Near Bottom

"Some indications are appearing," says the report, "that the decline in steel production has reached close to the bottom. While there is no expectation of an immediate reversal to an upward movement, general sentiment is that whatever important change comes will be favorable.

"Consumers continue to operate largely from inventory but some buying of small lots is being done, indicating depletion of stocks in various lines. Some steel producers booked as much business in November as in October, indicating a leveling of demand. The forward look indicates continued quiet until the end of the year, with some recovery after stock-taking and somewhat better demand in all lines through first quarter.

"Apparently the scrap market has reached practically the bottom of the current movement, as indicated by a rise of 50 cents in steelmaking grades in the East and unchanged quotations at other important consuming centers. It appears that present prices are too low to tempt tonnage out and supplies are becoming scarce.

"Railroads are holding back some of their usual offerings and other producers are laying down scrap rather than sell for low prices. It seems probable no decided rise in price will occur before the end of the year.

Pig Iron Output

"Pig iron production in November declined 28.2 per cent from the October average daily rate, to 68,925 tons. This is the lowest rate since March, 1936, when it was 66,084.

"For the first time in 13 weeks, since the end of August, the composite of steelmaking scrap shows an increase. The composite now is $12.91, a rise of 16 cents from the previous week. This is caused by advanced prices in the East, where competition for export tonnage has enlivened the market. The iron and steel composite is unchanged at $38.86 and the finished steel composite at $61.70."

Glass Association Ends on FTC Order

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh

W. L. Munro, president of the Window Glass Manufacturers Association, said the association has dissolved because of a federal trade commission order banning the "long established custom of quoting different prices to a qualified buyer and a carload buyer."

Mr. Munro is president of the American Window Glass Company, a member of the association which included the Libby-Owens Company, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and the Fourco Sales Corporation.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week carried along the upward swing which began so sharply the day after Thanksgiving, thus continuing the zigzag pattern faintly begun in September and October and definitely shown after the October 19 shake-out.

Friday's peak prices, however, seemed to carry it out of the path of its down-trend, and gave rise to widespread speculation in the Street as to the possibility that the lows may have now been seen for some time and the extremes of the market's zigzagging may from now on make parallel lines slanting upward instead of downward as in the past three months. On this theory the lows of November 24 might prove to have been the lows for some weeks or even months to come. The extent of the rally has very much weakened the assurance of those in whose opinion the market was due to continue on down to repeated new lows, and strengthened the opinion that it may wobble up to repeated new highs on the upturn, perhaps in a couple of months making up for half of the total loss since August.

On the other hand there is considerable opinion to the effect that this is purely a trading market, likely to back and fill for some weeks or months inconclusively. Certainly many people are being whipsawed reaching for short-term profits on both the long and short side.

The Business Picture

The number of people who have definite convictions as to what the market will do in the next few months has shrunk considerably, the confidence of bearish opinion has been shaken, and on the floor of the Exchange the men whose hasty buying and selling "accentuates the trend" as the Securities and Exchange Commission likes to put it, are predominantly of the opinion that "this market can go up more easily than it can go down."

The actual news explanations of last week's rise were drawn more largely from the business picture, and less from Washington, than in some weeks. Perhaps foremost among the business explanations of the rally is the guess that steel operations, at close around 30 per cent, are at or close to their lows. The drop last week from the previous week was one of the smallest in months.

For the first time since August there was no further decline in the leading steel scrap price. While tinplate operations are expected to drop finally to 60 per cent from the current 65, after cushioning the decline in steel operations these many weeks, it is guessed that consumption of other types of steel is running above orders, and consumers are expected back in the market. A rise in steel operations of say 10 points from here into early January is expected if only from seasonal influences.

In fact, seasonal influences are being cited on a broader scale as explanation of the upturn in share price. There was a recovery in share prices from around Thanksgiving time until at least Valentine's Day in 1929-1930, 1930-1931, and 1931-1932. In bear markets optimism seems to habitually take hold of share prices as the winter deepens.

The Rail Rate Question

Further confidence is drawn from the course of the railroads' rate hearing before the I. C. C. in ex parte 123. The rails have nearly everybody on their side—truckers, inter-coastal lines, barge companies, and even shippers reluctantly but officially confess the roads need more money. Only the bituminous coal people and the farmers refuse to join the chorus.

Despite the fact that hardly anybody believes the higher rates could possibly lead the roads to spend $900,000,000 a year for three years on equipment, as the headlines implied last week, and although new rail equipment orders now being placed by them are virtually nil, the railroad equipment shares are doing very well in this market, buoyed by the cynical thought in the hearts of buyers that they will sell out just before the Commission hands down a favorable rate decision.

Another cause for rejoicing was the firm action of commodities, the best in several weeks and, for some, the best in several months. Hides futures are up 2 cents to 11.17 cents since the day before Thanksgiving, the deadlock between packers and tanners having been broken, and Endicott-Johnson having bought at a compromise which was presumably, to judge by the futures market, not too favorable for the buyers. What has been stayed from a plunge by reports of poor Argentine crops. Cotton stays doggedly around 8 cents despite current predictions that the final crop estimate will be even higher than the record official guess of around 18,125,000 bales made public last month.

Rubber was strong on the unexpectedly sharp cut in the export quota for the first half of 1938 to 70 per cent (75-80 per cent had been predicted; present allowable for this half, 80 per cent). Despite the further cut in copper by American Smelting, leading custom smelter, last week, copper futures were strong. This Friday the International Tin Committee will meet and it is expected to make a cut in the world production quota for early 1938.

Commodity Buying Better

Good buying is coming into the metal market, apparently from fabricators who have been ordering less than their consumption, using up inventories. A tendency is perceptible throughout the commodities futures markets for the far months to hold a shade higher than the near months. Last spring the tendency was the other way. Cocoa is strong on continuance of the native producers' strike on the Guinea coast, with nearly the last of the Brazilian crop probably already sold.

By contrast, the favorable Washington news was not taken so seriously. Despite the Monday evening radio talk of Chairman Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee, admitting error on the undivided profits tax, the news that tax revision will probably have to wait over till the regular Congressional session in January did not sit so well. Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward the utilities is still considered equivocal. The message urging curtailment of roadbuilding hurt the cement shares. Little immediate hope was drawn from the message on housing, because 90 per cent insured loans on new homes are considered too speculative.

Bankers More Cheerful

Investment bankers feel more cheerful than since Labor Day. Several small issues are expected out this week, and Consolidated Edison's much-postponed $30,000,000 issue is expected in a month or so, if present markets hold—$15,000,000 to pay off bank loans, $15,000,000 for new construction. That the Federal Reserve system last week ceased its open-market operations, after having taken on about $38,000,000 of governments, was interpreted as meaning that it feared to make the government market too strong. This market has done very well, and New York banks have been buying again. Figures released in connection with the annual convention of insurance presidents here indicate that a substantial proportion of the governments sold by the banks this year have been taken by the insurance companies.

The Nov. 30 Treasury statement showed that the deficit continues unshrunk. November's deficit of $216,000,000 brought the deficit for the first five months of the current fiscal year up to $778,000,000, well above the President's latest estimate of $695,000,000 for the full 12 months. After allowance for transfers to the trust accounts and for receipts from the states into the Unemployment Trust Fund (Social Security Act) the actual November cash deficit was around $50,000,000.

Bankers Say End Of Slump Likely Late Next Spring

CHICAGO (AP)—The nation's leading bankers, replying to a questionnaire, expressed belief that the current slump in American business will run its course for four months or more but will not develop into another major depression.

Most of them stated that while business inventories are generally higher than a year ago, they are not large enough to constitute a serious handicap to recovery. A majority predicted an upturn in 1938.

This was a consensus of the presidents and chief executives of 125 of the most important banks in 44 states having aggregate deposits of more than $12,000,000,000. The survey was conducted by Reuben A. Lewis Jr., executive vice-president of the Metropolitan Trust Co. of Chicago.

Upturn Seen in Spring

Mr. Lewis said the opinions of individual bankers could not be made public but the majority expressed the belief that an upturn in business could not come before late in the spring. About one-fifth said the upturn would not be felt before next fall; five said in 1939; chief executives of two banks among the 10 largest in the country declared the upswing would come during the first quarter of 1938.

The replies indicated bankers believe an upturn in business is dependent upon a demonstrated change in attitude on the part of the administration toward business.

Ranking first among recovery measures suggested, Mr. Lewis said, was repeal of the undistributed earnings tax; next balancing of the budget; third, lowering of taxes on capital gains; fourth, increase in rail freight rates to provide reasonable return on investment, and fifth, encouragement to utilities to promote expansion.

Labor Problem a Factor

Replies also stressed necessity of a satisfactory settlement of the labor problem. Mr. Lewis quoted the head of a large middlewestern bank as saying "the responsibility of labor unions is still a major factor which retards recovery," and another banker said a change in governmental attitude toward the labor question was necessary.

Lewis said, "in view of the recent announcement as to the Administration program to bring about revival of building on a broad scale, it is significant that the bankers did not think this would be as important a factor as the other measures in promoting business recovery."

The executive of a big bank in the South said "our principal reason for believing the current recession in business is not to assume the characteristics of a general major depression is that none of the monetary influences exist today which have usually existed prior to previous major depressions.

Credit Facilities Faborable

"Bank reserves, excess reserves and other banking funds for lending at current low rates of interest are at a high point and there is apparently a plethora of funds for building and other legitimate uses at exceptionally reasonable rates. There has been on serious overexpansion of credit and there should, therefore, be no corresponding disastrous contraction. We feel rather that the slump is largely due to the reaction from an over-anticipation of business inflation and to the failure of expected building activity to fully develop."

The president of another southern bank said, "with the visible purchasing power of bountiful crops and the abundance of money at cheap rates, I can't help but believe that our present slump is more artificial than real and only of a temporary nature."

Head of an Iowa bank said an upturn in business will not take place prior to September, 1938.

Lumber Production Ahead of Orders

WASHINGTON (AP) — Production in the lumber industry during the week ended Nov. 27 was 7 per cent greater than new business booked and 8 per cent greater than new business booked and 8 per cent greater than reported shipments, the National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported.

Production was 43 per cent of the 1929 weekly average and 41 per cent of average 1929 shipments.

During the week 536 mills produced 146,197,000 feet of hardwoods and softwoods combined, shipped 135,379,000 feet and booked orders of 136,887,000 feet. Revised figures for the preceding week were: Mills, 574; production 189,440,000 feet; shipments 155,795,000 feet; orders 146,960,000 feet.

U. S. Sugar Exports in '37 12.6 P. C. Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

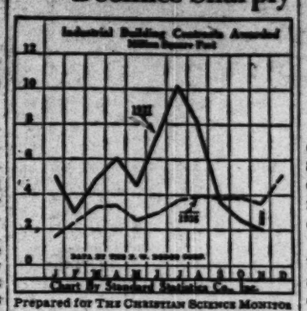
NEW YORK—United States exports of refined sugar during the first 10 months of 1937, January through October, totaled 52,735 long tons, as against 46,817 tons during the similar period last year, according to Lamborn & Company. This was an increase of 5918 tons, or approximately 12.6 per cent.

Exports of refined sugar during the January-October period this year went to over 40 different countries. The United Kingdom leads this year with 26,324 tons, being followed by Colombia and Panama with 9464 tons and 2945 tons, respectively.

Acquires Silvercote Line

CHICAGO— Specialty Converters, Inc., of East Braintree, Mass., large manufacturers and national distributors of waterproof and reinforced paper products, announces the acquisition of the Silvercote line of insulation products. The company takes over the Silvercote manufacturing operations in Kalamazoo, Mich., the general sales offices in Chicago, and the entire Silvercote organization.

Industrial Building Declines Sharply



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Industrial building has slumped sharply during the recent past and is now well under 1936 levels. This is partly attributable to the completion of many expansion programs, particularly in the automobile, steel, and rubber tire industries. More especially, however, it reflects the business recession and the natural unwillingness of business to make capital outlays in the face of a receding demand for its products.

Report Says Upward Tendency of Wages Ceases in October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At least a temporary cessation of the upward movement in wage levels is indicated by the latest wage report of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Average hourly earnings in the 25 industries covered by the board's regular monthly survey were the same in October as during the previous month.

A decline in average hours per week resulted in a reduction of the contents of the worker's weekly pay envelope from $27.39 in September to $27.13 in October. The economic status of wage earners in manufacturing was also adversely affected by a 0.4 per cent drop in employment between September and October, and by a subsequent drop of 4.3 per cent between October and November, indicated by the results of a special telegraphic survey by the Conference Board.

The board's investigations show that up to October there was a steady upward trend in hourly earnings since the beginning of the year. The high point in weekly earnings, however, was reached last May and the trend in subsequent months has been downward. Employment in the 25 industries combined has also shown a continued decline since May.

Reserve to Ease Requirements On Security Trading

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System announced plans to smooth out and liberalize trading requirements for stock brokers and their customers.

Effective Jan. 1, 1938, the regulation which relates to the extension and maintenance of credit by brokers and traders will be revised.

The changes will clarify and simplify the regulation, the board announced.

"The revised regulation makes no change in the level of margin requirements and contains no provisions requiring liquidation of outstanding commitments or reduction of outstanding loans," the board's statement said. Experts said revisions should not affect the stock market.

Regulation Amended

The board also amended, effective immediately, the existing regulation so that a broker will have the option of separating a customer's transactions in commodity futures from his margin account in securities. This amendment will prevail until Jan. 1, when the revised regulation will make such separation mandatory.

This rule, it was explained, is designed so that the commodity and security accounts will be independent of each other. Under the old rule they were combined.

The revised regulation liberalizes requirements affecting so-called restricted accounts. It does this by providing that in the case of sale of registered securities in such accounts, customers may withdraw, under specified conditions, 40 per cent of the proceeds of such sales. A "restricted" account is one in which a trader or broker cannot make new commitments without putting up additional cash.

Under this readjusted rule, the trader can—in a simple case—withdraw as much money from a sale of stock as he would have to put up for the purchase of the same shares.

Provisions Elastic

Another way in which requirements are made more elastic is a provision under which a customer may make a deposit which may be placed in a "special miscellaneous account" instead of being absorbed into the restricted account.

A source close to the board predicted the new regulations would be "easier to comply with and easier to enforce."

Both the board and the broker, under the new rules, will have "more elbow room," one authority said. One effect, it was said, will be to "discourage—at least, not encourage," splitting brokerage accounts to keep new money from being "swallowed up" by restricted accounts.

Whiz down your favorite hill

If you haven't got a hill, better find one. The whole world's talking glibly of ski wax, of boots, of the best kind of jacket to keep snow from getting down your neck. There are Monitor-advertised stores ready with the equipment, so you'll be all set for a wonderful time.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day	956,970
1937 vol. to date	294,897,615
1936 vol. to date	457,206,372

Stocks Generally Lower in Quiet Dealings Today

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Selling in steels sapped the starch from today's stock market and a wide assortment of leaders retreated fractions to 2 points.

Dealings were quiet throughout and a few aircrafts and specialties managed to contest the trend.

Further question marks were pinned on the steel group as the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated the current week's mill operations were off 2.1 points from the preceding week at 27.5 per cent of capacity, the lowest production rate since early November, 1934.

Brokers said some traders cashed part of their profits in view of the three successive advancing sessions last week.

Transfers approximated 800,000 shares.

President Returns

With the President returning to the White House after his fishing trip, trading forces again turned their eyes toward the capital on the theory the next move to bolster industry would come from this sector.

Steels found the going a bit rough and a few of the recently strong "blue chips" gave ground.

The Treasury offering of $450,000,000 in bonds and notes for refunding purposes was well received in banking quarters and federal bonds leaned forward.

Shares on the upside as much as a point or so most of the time included Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Consolidated Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright, Glenn Martin, Chrysler, Allied Chemical, Oliver Farm, Dome Mines, McIntyre, Homestake, American Chain, Hercules Powder and General Foods.

Backward were U. S. Steel, National Steel, Dow Chemical, Union Pacific, Philip Morris, Owens-Illinois, Continental Can, Anaconda and Consolidated Edison.

Woolworth will resistant following publication of an improved November sales statement.

Foreign securities markets were erratic. A sharp break in bar silver quotations at London and Bombay reflected a renewal of doubts abroad regarding continuance of the international silver pact and of the American silver purchasing policy after the turn of the year.

Some Bonds Rise

The bond market continued to move with mincing steps today, but generally the direction was toward moderate improvement for rails and a few scattered industrials and utilities.

U. S. Governments showed no definite response to the Treasury's announcement of the December financing program, which was in line with the preliminary draft of its intentions. Some Treasurys settled a little lower but dealers pointed out that prices had made a slow gain in recent sessions in token of the prior announcement the December offerings would involve no new money.

Loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Santa Fe, St. Paul, Alleghany Corp., Nickel Plate, and Southern Railway were among those holding small gains around midday.

Also slightly higher were Consolidated Edison 3½s, International Telephone 5s, Loew's 3½s, Pacific Telephone 3½s and U. S. Rubber 5s.

Western Union 5s dropped about 1¾ on small turnover. Fractionally lower were North American 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, and Illinois Central 4¾s. Foreign loans moved in a narrow range.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 (AP)—Curb stocks jogged up and down erratically today. Showing strength, Sherwin Williams was more than 4 points higher going into the final hour, and Montgomery Ward "A" was up about 2. Fractional gains and losses were the rule for the general list.

A shade on the upside were Creole Petroleum, International Petroleum, Niagara Hudson Power, and American Super Power. Tilting downward were American Cyanamid "B," Arkansas Natural Gas, Northern States Power "A," McWilliams Dredging and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Wheat Loses Gains Of Earlier Trading

CHICAGO, Dec. 6 (AP)—Reacting because of only hand-to-mouth buying on the part of European importers, wheat late today lost much of 2½ cents advance scored earlier.

It was estimated export purchases of North American wheat today totaled only 400,000 bushels. A decrease of 5,530,000 bushels in the United States wheat visible supply was virtually ignored.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were 1¼-1⅝ above yesterday's finish, December 96⅜-½, May 94-94⅛, corn ⅜-¾ up, December 84⅜-⅝, May 57¾-⅞, and oats unchanged to ¼ advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Price movements were narrow in today's quiet but steady stock market with British funds slightly higher. Rubber and oil shares were firmer while silver issues weakened following the penny drop in the price for bar silver. Home rails and foreign bonds held steady, and the trans-Atlantic section was generally higher.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a mixed tone, industrials being on the down side and Suez Canal declining 190 francs. Rentes finished unchanged to 10 centimes lower while railroad issues were firm. Bank of France and Royal Dutch were slightly up.

Liverpool: Lack of demand from trade sources, coupled with liquidation and hedging, caused cotton futures to sag and close, 4 to 5 points down.

Chicago Financing Announced

NEW YORK (AP)—Financial circles here heard that Comptroller R. B. Upham of Chicago will call for bids shortly on $10,600,000 of that city's refunding bonds to meet part of January 1, 1938, maturities.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	26	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	27	27	27	
48	44	Acme Steel (4)	5	48½	46½	46½	+ ½
22⅞	7⅞	Adams Exp (.30g)	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	20	20	20	Dec 4
30	16½	Addressograph (1.60)	4	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅜
4⅞	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
60¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	9	53⅜	51½	51½	— ¾
5	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18⅜	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	19	13¾	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
3⅝	1	Alleghany	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
54½	10	Allegheny pf xw	1	12½	12½	12½	Nov 26
50¾	11	Allegheny pf $30 ww	8	14	13¾	14	— ⅛
55	11	Allegheny pf $40 ww	13	13⅞	13½	13½	Nov 26
83½	10½	Allegheny pr pf	5	18⅜	15¾	15⅞	Dec 3
44¾	13	Allen Bld (1.60)	2	16	15¾	15	+ ⅛
27½	8⅛	Allen Indust (1)	2	8	8	8	
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	7	163	161½	161½	+ ⅝
17⅛	9	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10	9½	9½	Dec 3
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	5	14½	12⅞	13⅜	— ⅛
21⅝	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	18	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
85	40¼	Allied Stores pf (5)	5	52	52	52	+1⅝
63½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	38	46¼	44⅝	45	— ½
38¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13⅛	13½	13⅜	Dec 4
8⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	11	2¾	2½	2½	Dec 3
82¼	19	Amal Leather pf (5)	1	29	29	29	Dec 3
114⅝	51½	Amerada (2)	6	54½	52	52¾	— ⅜
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch 1pf (6½g)	1	62	62	62	Nov 29
41⅝	16	Am Bank Note (1g)	8	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	6	36	35	35	— ⅛
181	79½	Am Can (4a)	18	83¾	82½	82½	—1
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	164	164	164	Dec 4
71	18½	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	16	23½	24½	24½	— ⅝
104½	38	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	7	84½	80½	80½	— 1½
23¾	11⅛	Am Chicle (1½g)	21	18¼	17½	17½	
130	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	98	98	98	Dec 3
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	96	96	96	+ ¼
23⅝	8½	Am Colortype	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
30¾	8½	Am Comi Alcohol	1	13⅝	13½	13½	— ½
23¾	12½	Am Crys Sug (2½g)	7	15	15	15	
13½	3	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
17	5	Am European	1	7	7	7	Nov 30
18⅝	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	1	20½	20½	20½	Dec 4
68⅝	19	Am & For P $7 pf	1	25	25	25	Dec 4
38½	5⅝	Am & For P 2 pf	1	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	3	13	12	12	Dec 3
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	5	3¾	3½	3¾	— ⅛
55⅞	20½	Am Hide & L pf (2)	2	24	23	24	Dec 3
82⅝	33½	Am Home Pr (3.40a)	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec 3
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	17	17	17	Dec 4
17⅝	6⅝	Am International	2	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	10	21⅞	21	21	— ⅝
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	5	81	79	81	Dec 3
29⅜	10⅛	Am M & Pdr (1)	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
13⅝	3	Am M & Met (.60)	3	5	5	5	
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (1¼g)	6	31⅝	30⅜	30¾	— ⅛
129½	100	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	109	108	108	Dec 3
16½	3	Am Power & Light	28	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
87½	31	Am P&L $6pf (5¾k)	3	48½	42½	42½	—4½
73½	36	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾k)	8	36	35½	35¾	—1¼
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	40	14⅝	14	14	— ¼
48¾	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	15	23¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	8	75¾	74½	74½	— ½
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	19¼	19	19	
29	7½	Am Seating (1½g)	1	13	13	13	— ⅞
108¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	66	80	47½	47½	—2¼
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	123½	123¼	123½	+1⅛
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	2	50	50	50	Dec 3
73¾	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	32	30⅜	28⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
26½	8½	Am Stores	2	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
298	277	Am Sugar Ref (3)	10	277½	265¾	265¾	— 1¼
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	— ¼
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	150⅛	149¾	149½	— ⅜
99	65¼	Am Tobacco (5)	2	66½	66½	66½	— ¼
99⅞	67¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	6	69⅝	68¼	68¼	— ¾
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139	139	139	
20¼	4¼	Am Type Founders	5	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	30	14	13⅜	13⅜	
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Dec 4
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
79	26½	Am Woolen pf	8	29½	29	29	Dec 4
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	6	6⅜	6½	6½	—
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (3½g)	1	34	34	34	Dec 2
68½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	185	31¾	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅛
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	4	47	46½	47	Dec 2
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
37½	7	Andes Copper	1	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	Dec —
10¼	2⅛	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 23
46	26	Arch-Dan-M (2)	3	27½	27½	27½	— ½
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Dec 3
13¾	4¼	Armour Ill (.70g)	22	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
99½	64½	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	88	88	88	+2
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97½	97½	97½	Dec 1
70½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	23	42	40½	41	Dec 4
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	Dec 4
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
24⅜	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
101	71	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	71	71	71	Nov 18
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83½	83½	83½	Nov 23
57½	35	Associates Inv (3a)	1	42	42	42	Nov 16
94⅜	33⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	40	41⅜	40¼	40⅝	—1¼
104	71	Atchison pf (5)	4	75	73⅝	74½	Dec 3
55½	18	At Coast Line (1½g)	5	27	25¼	25½	—1½
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	7	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	Dec 3
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	3	12½	12	12	— ½
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	31	21¾	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
116½	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104½	104½	104½	Dec 3
18½	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	7	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	42	42	42	Dec 3
94	38	Atlas Pow (3½g)	3	45	45	45	—1
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	6	8⅝	8	8	Dec 3
36⅞	6¼	Auburn Auto	10	8	8	8	— ⅛
4⅝	2	Austin Nichols	1	3	3	3	Dec 4
3¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	23	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	38	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
46½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	41	12½	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
47⅞	16	Balt & Ohio pf	11	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
48	30	Bang & Aroos (3½)	1	35	35	35	Nov 24
43⅝	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	15	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
22	8½	Barker Bros	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
35⅛	10	Barnsdall (1)	28	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	9	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
28⅜	13¾	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
108⅝	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Nov 30
114⅜	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	Dec 1
15⅞	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	3	8¼	8	8⅛	
88⅛	14	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30⅛	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	21	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
62¾	32	Best & Co (2½a)	4	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	118	54⅞	52⅝	53¼	— ¾
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	5	15	15	15	
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	91¾	90	90	—2¾
69¾	23	Bigelow-San (3½g)	13	26	25½	26	+1¼
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
29⅝	9	Blaw-Knox (1.60g)	12	13	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
49¾	14	Boeing Air (1.40g)	143	26⅛	24¼	25⅛	+ ⅞
48⅝	21	Bohn Alumin (4g)	7	28	27½	27½	— ⅝
35	13⅞	Bond Stores (1.60)	4	14	14	14	Dec —
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	32	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
80¾	24½	Borg Warner (2a)	8	28⅛	28	28	+ ⅛
18⅜	3	Boston & Maine	5	4⅜	3¾	3⅞	Nov 29
4½	½	Botany C M A	2	1	1	1	Dec 3
38⅝	18¼	Bower R Bear (3½g)	1	20⅞	20½	20½	— ⅛
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (2½g)	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
50⅛	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	25	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
83½	29	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	29½	29½	29½	— ½
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	31	31	31	
5	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	8	7⅞	8	
53	8	Bklyn-Man Tr	8	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
102¼	32	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	32	32	32	
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	3	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
56	35⅝	Brown Shoe (3)	1	36	36	36	— ⅛
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	12	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
12	2	Budd Wheel (.20g)	2	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	2	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	21	33¾	32½	33½	—1
18⅜	6⅝	Burlington Mills (1)	6	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	15	18¼	17⅞	18	
11⅜	1⅜	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
28	7½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	Dec 4
18⅛	5⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	1	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
36⅛	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
33⅜	6	Byers Co	6	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
34⅜	12¼	Byron Jackson (2a)	2	19½	18	18	—1¼
		C					
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
82½	50	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
6⅝	1	Callahan Z-Ld	10	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
20¼	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	11	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	3	14	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
38⅛	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	18	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	25	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (12g)	2	30	30	30	
18½	6	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	6¾	6¼	6¾	Dec 3
35⅜	12½	Carpenter Sti (1.85g)	1	16½	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen (.10g)	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
191¾	86	Case (J I) (6g)	17	98½	94½	95½	— ⅛
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	12	52	50½	50½	—1½
103½	101	Caterpil Tr pf (6)	1	101	101	101	Dec 3
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (3½g)	21	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅜
115	93	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Dec 2
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	6	26	25½	25	+1
38	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	32	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
30½	24	Cent Aguirre (3.35g)	2	28½	28⅜	28½	Dec 3
12⅜	2	Cent Pdy	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
41⅜	8	Cent RR NJ	8	11	10¾	11	Dec 3
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	11	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	1	5	5	5	Nov 23
86⅝	55½	Cerro de Pas (6a)	11	44½	43	43	—1
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
63½	25⅝	Champ Pap & P (8)	6	30	28½	30	Dec 3
46	5	Checker Cab	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Dec 3
46⅝	31	Ches & Ohio (5a)	33	39½	39	39½	— ⅜
100	80¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	Nov 19
90½	40	Ches Corp (2a)	4	46	45	45	—1½
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1½	1½	Nov 30
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Dec 2
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	11	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	3	Chi & N W pf	4	6	5½	5½	Dec 4
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec 4
18⅛	1	Chi Gt West pf	3	5½	5½	5½	Dec 4
12⅝	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	1	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
1¾	1⅛	Chi M St P & P	7	⅞	1	1	
3⅛	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	2	12	12	12	— ⅝
45	29	Chi Pneu T ev pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Dec 3
2¾	1	Chi Rx Is & P	3	1½	1½	1½	
8¼	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Dec 3
10⅛	1½	C R I & P 7% pf	3	3½	3	3½	Dec 4
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	e1	9½	9½	9½	Dec 3
23½	13	Chick Cot Oil	3	13	13	13	
18⅝	3	Childs Co	13	5	5	5	— ⅜
130½	93½	Chrysler (10g)	186	93½	87¾	88½	— ¼
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (5)	6	13¾	13½	13¾	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	
48	22	Clark Equip (4.50g)	3	33½	32½	33½	Dec 3
48½	22	Clev Graph B (1½g)	6	30¾	29½	30½	— ½
27	24½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	6	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ¼
20½	2	Clueti Peabody (1)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
170½	83¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	6	116½	116½	116½	— ½
80	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	97½	97½	97½	
170½	83¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	6	116½	116½	116½	— ½
80	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	97½	97½	97½	
108½	108	Cocoa Baking (.60)	9	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
108½	108	Cont Can (2) (4½)	1	106	106	106	Dec 3
88¾	8½	Cont Dis Fib	14	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
52¾	22	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
3½	⅜	Cont Motors	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1a)	30	31¾	30½	30⅝	— ¼
35⅜	9½	Cont Steel (1)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	
17½	7½	Corn Products (2)	12	45¼	44¾	45	— ⅛
171½	103	Corn Products pf (7)	3	123	123	123	Dec 3
3⅝	1	Coty Inc	1	2	2	2	Dec 3
69⅝	30¾	Crane Co (2g)	22	38¾	37½	38¼	— ⅛
118	80	Crane Co cv pf (8)	3	90	88	88	— ½
37	21	Cream of Wh (2g)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
28¾	7	Crosley Radio	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
100⅞	30½	Crown Cork (2)	36	51¼	49½	49⅝	— ⅝
58½	37½	Crwn Ck pf ww (5½)	1	48	48	48	Dec 4
47½	23	Crwn Ck pf xw (3¼)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Dec 3
22¼	8½	Crown Zellerb (½g)	22	13¾	13	13⅜	Dec 4
108¾	64½	Crown Zeller pf (5)	3	79	79	79	Dec 3
61¾	21	Crucible Steel	16	23½	21½	21½	—1⅞
138	80	Crucible Stl pf (5½k)	1	80	80	80	— ½
3	⅜	Cuba Co	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	Dec 4
144	92¼	Cuban-Am Sugar	8	97½	95	96	—
43	15½	Cudahy Pack	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
30¾	4	Curtis Publishing	15	8	7⅞	8	—1
209½	48	Curtis Pub pf (8¼k)	17	48	47½	47⅝	— ⅜
23¾	2	Curtiss-Wright	68	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
23¾	8½	Curtiss.Wrt A (½g)	80	13¾	13	13⅜	— ⅛
87	37	Cushman Th pf (3½)	1	47	47	47	Nov 3
37	18½	Cutler-Hamm'r (1.20)	31	24	24	24	Dec 4
		D					
18½	6	Davega Stores (1a)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Dec 2
34	12½	Davega Strs pf (3½)	9	14	14	14	+ ¼
27	19½	Deere & Co	57	30½	29¾	30	+ ⅛
31¾	30⅝	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	
29	4	Distel-Wem-Gil (1a)	4	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
58⅝	13	Del & Hudson	3	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅝
34½	8	Del Lack & W	13	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10½	1⅝	Denv Rio G W pf	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	Dec 3
108½	88½	Detroit Edison (6g)	12	90½	90½	90½	
78½	34	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	39	39	39	Dec 3
36½	18¼	Diamond Match (1a)	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
40½	30	Diam Mat pf (1¼a)	3	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
22	6¾	Diam T Mot (1)	3	8¼	8	8	
39	10	Dist Corp-Seag (½g)	1	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
98	60½	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	9	70	67¾	68	+2
25	15	Dixie Vortex (1¼a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Dec 2
46¾	16½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Machine Makers Working Hard On New Designs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than 59 per cent of the 506 manufacturers of machinery and metal products are now developing new designs and 49 per cent expect to increase their engineering design activities during the coming year, according to a 1937 survey of trends in engineering design, published by Product Engineering.

Of the 290 companies that increased their engineering staffs during the past year, 74 per cent expect to expand these departments still further during 1938.

Fusion Welding

Designing for flame-cut parts is steadily increasing and, naturally, fusion welding is also on the increase. Particularly in the fields of light machinery and non-mechanical products, such as radios, refrigerators and sheet metal design, there has been a remarkable growth in the use of resistance welding. As is to be expected, the use of stampings shows a corresponding increase. Also with the wider adoption of welded construction there is naturally the greater use of tubular construction.

The attention that is being given to variable-speed drives reflects the big demand for maximum efficiency of operation in all types of production machinery.

Hydraulic operation, which has been on the increase for a number of years, is finding many applications in new fields.

Progress in the adoption of electronic controls seems to be relatively slow, judged by the figures reported. Undoubtedly the greatest progress in this field has been the wide adoption of electronic controls for resistance welding machines. But, with reference to the use of photoelectric tubes, progress is much slower.

Among the materials of construction, the trend continues away from the cheaper plain materials and to a more extensive use of alloys and the costlier metals. Stainless steels show the greatest increase. Low and high alloy steels are being shown preference to plain carbon steel, while alloy cast iron and malleable iron are supplanting plain gray iron. Being already quite well established, aluminum and zinc die-castings do not show a greatly increased use, but rank high as materials of construction in many fields.

Rust-Proofing

Chemical rust-proofing and chemical surface preparation continue steadily on the increase, and these processes are being applied to much larger pieces.

The data collected in the survey is of great value because the trends indicated permit a company to determine quickly whether it is ahead of the general procession or behind it. Also, it can tell just where it is falling short, and get a pretty clear idea what it should do to catch up.

"Product costs have gone up, along with payrolls, to an alarming extent," says Product Engineering. "If markets are not to dry up because of buying resistance some way must be found to offset higher labor costs."

Nash-Kelvinator Corp. Net $3,640,747 for 10 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Nash-Kelvinator Corporation reports net profit of $3,640,747 for fiscal period ended Sept. 30, 1937. Report covers earnings of the Nash Motors division for 10 months since the close of the last fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1936, and earnings of Kelvinator division for nine months since the date of the merger Jan. 4, 1937. During this period three quarterly dividends were paid aggregating $3,193,560.

Owing to the merger and change in fiscal year of Nash, no accurate comparison with preceding periods is available though for the respective full fiscal year ended in 1936 Kelvinator Corporation reported $1,552,162 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1936, and Nash Motors Corporation reported $1,020,707 for year ended Nov. 30, 1936.

Financial Briefs

Motor travel this year is expected to hit an all-time high, with some 20,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline being consumed by the end of 1937. The 30,000,000 motor vehicles now on the nation's highways will have traveled during the year approximately 300,000,000,000 miles. The national average price of gasoline in 1937 has been approximately 14.5c per gallon, as compared with nearly 30c per gallon in 1920. Motorists expenditures for motor fuel are estimated at about $3,000,000,000 for the year.

Carpet and rug production is at its lowest ebb since 1932 and 1933. Sudden drop in production, however, is considered by many as a smart move on the part of manufacturers and one which will prevent a backlog of unsold yardage when the new season opens in January.

The Cuban-American Manganese Corp. has estimated that 15,000 tons of manganese enter the port of Mobile, Ala., every year. This quantity of manganese is sufficient to make enough steel for 90 battleships, it is stated.

The value of Alaska's mineral production since 1880, estimated at $723,322,000, is more than 100 times the $7,200,000 which the United States paid Russia for the territory. Shipments of oil burners during October totaled 24,925 units, against 33,711 in September and 33,959 in October, 1936, Department of Commerce reports.

Panama Canal Deficit in 1937

WASHINGTON — The Panama Canal operated during the 1937 fiscal year at a deficit of $2,442,290, Secretary Woodring reports. Total revenues were $24,163,569. The government-owned Panama Railroad Co., however, showed a net profit of $1,519,629 on gross revenues of $14,-553,291.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¾s '43-45 June	106.26	106.26	106.26
237 3¼s '41-43 Mch	104.27	104.25	104.25
3 3¼s '45-43	106.28	106.28	106.28
2 3¼s '46-44	106.28	106.28	106.28
1 4s '44-46	106.26	106.24	106.24
1 2¾s '47-45	111.27	111.27	111.27
2 2¾s '51-47-49 Feb	102.4	102.4	102.4
1 3s '46-46	110.6	110.6	110.6
9 3¼s '51-46	104.26	104.25	104.25
6 3¼s '51-46	101.14	101.13	101.13
3 3s '46-51	99.8	99.8	99.8
2 3¼s '51-46	101.26	101.23	101.25
10 3¼s '51-46	101.16	101.14	101.14
	101.16	101.14	101.14

Federal Farm Mortgage

9 3¼s '47-43	102.10	102.10	102.10
3 3s '49-44	102.30	102.27	102.27

Home Owners' Loan

11 2¾s '49-39	101.6	1901.4	101.6
22 2¾s '6-43	106.24	106.21	106.21
9 3s '52-44	102.28	102.25	102.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Ala Gt Sou 4s'43	102½	102½	102½
8 Alleghany 5s'44	75	75	75
1 Alleghany 5s'49	65	65	65
28 Alleghany 5s'50 st	34½	33½	33½
1 AmIGChem 5½s'49	102¼	102	102¼
1 Am Int 5½s'49	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Am T&T 3½s'61	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Am T&T 3½s'62	113½	113½	113½
5 Am T&T ov 4½s'29	100¾	100¾	100¾
14 Am T&T 3½s'61	100 7-32	100 7-32	100 7-32
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	100½	100½	100½
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	95½	95½	95½
10 Ang C Nitrg 4s'45	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Ann Arbor 4s '95	37	37	37
3 Arm Del 4s '57	38½	38½	38½
10 Arm Del 4s '55	87	87	87
22 AT & SF 4s '95	97¾	97	97
1 AT & SF cv 4½s '48	108¾	108½	108¾
41 ACL cit 4s '52	105	105	105
5 A C Line 5s '45	78½	78½	78½
13 B O rfg 4s '95	90	90	90
27 B & O rfg 5s '95	94	94	94
30 B & O rfg 5s '96	87¼	86	85¼
28 B & O 5s '96 F	47	46¾	47
10 B & O 5s 2000 D	45½	45	45
65 B & O cv 4½s '60	45½	45	45
13 B & O 4s '48	40½	39½	39¾
2 B & O 4s PLE & WV '41	81	81	81
37 B & O 5s S W '50	72½	72	73½
2 Bang & Af 4s cv '51 st	84½	83	84½
2 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	106	106	106
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 C	118	118	118
1 Beth Stl 4½s '60	136¾	136¾	136¾
28 Boston & Me 5s '67	99½	99½	99½
2 Bost & Me 4½s JJ '61	52½	52	52¾
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	49	49	49
6 Bost & NY Air L 4s '55	54¼	54¼	54¼
18 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	10	9¾	10
55 Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	9¾	9¼	9¼
2 Bkly Edis 3½s '69	108	108	108
13 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	84½	84½	84½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	75	75	75
2 Buf R & P 4½s '57	91	91	91
3 Cal Pack 5s 40	97¾	97¾	97¾
16 Can Nat Rys 5s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Can Nat Rys 6s '69 July	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116¼	116¼	116¼
16 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¼	114¼	114¼
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	112¾	112¾	112¾
6 Can Pac 5s 44	123¾	123¼	123¾
2 Can Pac 6s 45	113	112½	113
7 Can Pac 4½s 46	103	103	103
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	101¾	101	101
34 Can Pac 4s perp	97	97	97
6 Carth & Adir 4s 81	87¼	86¼	87½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	63	63	63
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	9	9	9
Cen New Eng 4s 61	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	45	45	45
13 Cen Pac 5s 60	99½	99½	99½
2 C & Ohio cn 5s 39	78½	78	78¼
1 C&O 1st 3½s 96E	106	106	106
9 GB&Q 4½s 77	95	95	95
16 CB&Q gen 4s 58	103½	103¼	103½
10 CB&Q 3½s 71 49	108½	108½	109
12 Chi & Ill 5s 51	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Chi & Ill 5s 51 ct	16½	16¼	16½
22 Chi Gt West 4s 59	15¾	13¾	15¾
1 Chi I & L 5s '47	19½	19¼	19¼
1 Chi I & L 5s '47	13½	13½	13½
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	13½	13½	13½
116 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7	7	7
54 CMStPaP 4½ 5s 2000	12¾	12¼	12¾
4 CM&StP 4½s '89 C	4½	4½	4¾
2 CM&StP gen 4s '89	32	32	32
2 ChiMilw 5½s '36	30½	30½	30½
9 Chi&NW 4½s 5s 2037	24	24	24
48 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	12½	11½	12½
10 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	7¾	7¾	7¾
11 Chi&NWUn4½s 2037C	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chi N W 4s '49	11¼	11¼	11¼
12 CRI&P 4½s '52A	20	20	20
10 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	9½	9½	9½
9 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60 D	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 CRI&P 5s '34	19½	19½	19½
1 CRI&P 5s '34 ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	18¼	18¼	18¼
15 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	8½	8½	8½
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	110	110	110
6 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	107½	107½	107½
10 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94	93¾	94
8 Cinn Gas&El 3½s '67	98	98	98
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	73	73	73
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	73	73	73
21 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	104	103½	103½
11 Clev Un Term 5s '73	102	101½	101½
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	94	93¾	93¾
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95½	95	95
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92	92	92
27 Col Ry P&L 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
1 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
20 Com'l Cred 3½s '42	100	99¾	99¾
3 Com'l Inv Tr 5s '37	101½	101½	101½
33 Con Edis 3½s '58	104½	103½	103½
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	104½	104½	104½
17 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¾	107¾	107¾
22 Con Oil 3½s '51	95½	95¾	95½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Container Cor 6s '46	103	103	103
3 Cuba RR 5s '52	43	43	43
9 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 D&R G 4½s '36	14½	14½	14½
9 D&RG West 5s '78	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 Det Ed 5s '62	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Det Ed 4½s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Det Ed 4s '65	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 Det T Tun 4½s '61	109½	109½	109½
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	109½	109½	109½
15 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 E Ten V&G en 5s '56	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	98½	98½	98½
12 Erie rfg 5s'67	100	100	100
43 Erie 5s '75	49½	49	49¾
10 Erie 1st 4½s '90	49½	48¾	49½
4 Erie gen lien 4s '96	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 Fairbnks Morse 4s '56	59	59	59
15 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	100	100	100
15 Fla E Cst 5s '74	77¼	77¼	77¼
4 Gen Elec 3½s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
18 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	102¾	102½	102¾
3 GenMotAccep 3½s'42	102¼	102	102¼
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	65	54½	55
4 Goodrich 4½s '56	95½	95	95¼
19 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	93¾	94¾	94¾
3 Gt Nor 5s '73	102	101¾	101¾
14 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	98¼	98	98
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	89¾	89½	89¾
69 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	91¾	91¾	91¾
36 Gt Nor 3½s '47	105¾	105	105¼
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	62¾	62¾	62¾
18 Houston Coal 5s '62A	99½	99½	99½
2 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	32½	31½	32
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	53½	53	53
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	52	52	52
11 Ill Cen 4s '53	47½	47¼	47¼
28 Ill Cen 4s '66	50¾	50¾	50¾
5 Ill Cen 5s '55	42¾	42	42¾
18 IC&CStL&NO 5s'63A	81	81	81
10 IC&CStL&NO 4½s'63	51½	51	51½
23 Ind & Lou 4s '49	47¾	46¾	47¾
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	17	17	17
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	103½	103½	103½
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	57¾	57¾	57¾
38 InterbkRATs rfg 5s '66	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	74	74	74
1 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100	100	100
1 Int Gt Nor 1 4s '52	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6-52	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Int Gt Nor 8s '56 B	20	20	20
1 Int Gt Nor 8s '56 C	20	20	20
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	48	47¾	48
3 Int Paper 5s '47	50	49½	50
2 Int Paper 5s '55	81	81	81¼
2 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	92	91¼	92
1 Int T&T 5½s '52	87¾	87¾	87¾
11 Int T&T 5½s	58	57¾	58
4 Jones&Laughl 4½s '61	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	95	94¼	95
1 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	23½	23½	23½
1 KCSo 5s '50	32½	32½	32½
3 K S South 5s '50	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 K C Term 4s '60	65¾	65¾	65¾
4 Keith B F 6s '46	77½	77½	77½
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 L&C Gas 6s '42A	84½	84½	84½
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s '62D	84	84	84
1 Lac Gas 5½s '62D ct	84	84	84
1 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	68	68	68
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	29	29	29
10 Leh Val 4½s '40	30½	30½	30½
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Leh Val Term 4s '41	103½	103½	103½
1 Loews 3½s '46	101	101	101
1 Lou G&E 3½s '60	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Mahon Cnl 4s '55	103	103	103
1 Maine Cen 5s '60	91	91	91
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	79	79	79
1 Nassau El 4s '51	60½	60½	60½
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s'61ww	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Nat Dist Prd 4s'49	98½	98½	98½
1 Natl Steel 4s '65	102	102	102
1 N Ori Term 4s '53	105	104½	105
3 NO TexaM 5½s'44	75½	75½	75½
1 NO TexaM 5½s'49A	39¾	39¾	39¾
1 NO TexaM 5s'49B	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 NYC rfg 4s 2013	77¾	77¾	77¾
12 NYC rfg 4s 2013A	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 NYC cn 4s '98	87	87	87
1 NYC 3½s '60	90	90	90
46 NYC 4s '64	89¼	89¼	89¼
18 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	87½	87½	87½
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	97½	97½	97½
1 NY Ch & St L 4½s '78	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 NYChatSL 3½s'50A	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 NY Chatsl. 4½s'78	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 NY ChatSL 4s '78	74¾	74¾	74¾
1 NY Conn 4½s'53	107½	107½	107½
1 NY Edis 3½s'65	107½	107½	107½
1 NY Edis 3½s'66	102½	102½	102½
1 NY L&Wa 4½s'73A	103	103	103
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '40	23¾	23¾	23¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 NYNH&H cll 4s '40	23½	23½	23½
1 NYNH&H 4s '47	21	21	21
4 NYNH&H 4s '50	21	21	21
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	21	20¾	21
10 NYNH&H 4s '57	21	21	21
7 NYNH&H 3½s'47	8¾	8½	8¾
5 NYNH&H 3½s'54	19¾	19¼	19¾
10 NYNH&H 3½s'56	20¾	20½	20½
24 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	19¾	19¾	19¾
1 NYO&W gen 4s '55	16¼	16	16
1 NY Steam 4s '27	107	107	107
20 NY Steam 3s '51	103¾	103¾	103½
1 NYS&W gen 5s '40	100	100	100
1 NYS&W rfg 4s '37	6	6	6
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	14¼	14	14
4 NY Tel 3½s '67	104¾	104½	104¾
12 NYW&B 4½s '46	103¾	103½	103¾
20 Nor Sou 5s '61A	8	8	8
2 Nor Am Co 5s '61	12¾	11¾	12
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	101¾	101¼	101¼
5 Nor Am Ed 5s '90C	102	102	102
5 Nor Pac 4s 2047	99½	99¼	99½
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047C	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	78	78	78
15 Nor Pac 3s 2047	97	97	97
5 Ogden & L Chs 4s '48 st	62½	62½	62¾
11 Ohio Ed 4s '65	11	11	11
5 Ohio Ed 3½s '71	103½	103	103½
5 Okla G & E 3½s '66	98½	98½	98½
5 Ore RR&NAV 4s '46	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Otis Steel 4½s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Pac G&E 5½s '42	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pac G&E 3½s '61	104½	104½	104½
5 Pac G&E 4s '64	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Pac T&T 3½s '66 B	107½	107½	107½
1 Panhandle RPL 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
1 Para Pict 6½s '55	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 Para Pict 3½s '47	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Parmelee T 6s '41	48	48	48
1 Penn Cl Band 4½s '77	103½	102½	103½
12 Penn Cl&Del 4½s '77	103½	103½	103½
11 Penn RR gen 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Penn RR 4½s deb '70	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 Penn RR gen 4½s '81	105	105	105
1 Penn RR 3½s '52 E	88	88	88
5 Penn RR 3½s '70	93¾	93½	93¾
33 Penn RR 3½s '82	87	87	87
1 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	8½	8½	8½
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	71½	71½	71½
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '53	99	99	99
9 Phila Co 5s '67	101¼	101¼	101¼
7 Phil Elec 3½s '67	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s '43	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 PCC & StL 5s '75 B	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 PCC & StL 4½s '77A	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 PCC & StL 4½s '40A	107	107	107
47 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Readg 4½s 1st '97	87	87	87
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56	83	83	83
1 Republic Stl 4½s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
17 Repub Stl 4½s '56	93¾	93½	93¾
2 Republic Stl 4½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Rep Corp&Ref 5½s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Rutland Cas 4½s '41	84½	84½	84½
17 StLIM&SatRaG 5s	73	73	73
3 StLIM&SatRaG 7-33s	73	73	73
14 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	15	15	15
18 St L&SF 4½s '78	14¼	14¼	14¼
45 StLSF4½s'78stf '95	14¼	14¼	14¼
8 St L S F 4s '50	27	27	27
14 St L SF rf 5s '50	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 St L SF 4s '50A ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
20 Sea A L cn 4s '45	27¾	27¾	27¾
6 Sea A L 4s '50 st	27¾	27¾	27¾
10 Sea A L rfg 4s '50	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 Sea-All Pipe 6s '52 ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Shell Un 3¼s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
17 Simmons 4s '52	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Socony V Oil 3½s '53	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 So Bell T&T 3½s '62	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Sou Pac 4½s '49	107¾	107¾	107¾
22 So Pac 4½s '56	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 So Pac rfg 4s '56	107¾	107¾	107¾
21 So Pac 3½s '46	107¾	107¾	107¾
21 So Pac 4s '56	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 So Pac 4s 'Ore. '77	107¾	107¾	107¾
22 South Ry gen 4s '56	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 South Ry 4s '56	107¾	107¾	107¾
25 South Ry gen 4s '58	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Sou Ry 4s M&O '26	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Staley Mfg 4s '42	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Studebaker 4s cv '45	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Tenn El Pow 6s '47A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Tex Corp 3s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77	107¾	107¾	107¾
19 Tex & Pac 5s '79	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Tex & Pac 5s '80	107¾	107¾	107¾
51 Third Ave 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Third Ave 4s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 TideWaAsOil 4½s'52	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Un Pac 4s '70	107¾	107¾	107¾
29 Un Cig Wh Str 5s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
31 Unit Drug 5s '53	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 UnRys Stl 4s '34	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 U S Rub 5s '47	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 Utah P&L 5s '44	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Util P&L 5s '57	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Util P&L 5s '59	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Va El & Pow 4s '58A	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Wabash rfg 4½s '76	107¾	107¾	107¾
24 Wabash 1st 5s '39	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Wabash 4½s 2nd '39	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Wabash 5s '76 D	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Wabash 4½s '76C	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Walworth 5s '55	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Warner Bros 6s '39	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Wash Wat P 5s '39	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 West Md 3½s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 West Md 4s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
14 West Pac 5s '46	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 West Un 4½s '50	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 West Shore 4s 2361	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	107¾	107¾	107¾
10 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Wis Cen 4s '49	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Wor & Cn E Ry 4½s'43	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Youngst Sht 4s'61	107¾	107¾	107¾

Foreign Bonds

5 Abitib P&P 5s'53	83¾	83¾	83¾
10 Akersahus 5s'63	100½	100½	100½
7 Antioquia 7s'45 D	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Antwerp 5s'58	97¾	97¾	97¾
34 Argentine 4s'71	87	86¾	87
7 Argentine 4s'72 new	87	86¾	87
31 Argentine 4½s'71	93¾	93½	93¾
1 Australia 5s'55	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 Australia 5s'67	105¼	104¾	105¼
9 Australia 4½s'56	99¼	99¼	99¼
7 Belgium 7s'45	111	110	110¾
2 Berlin City 6½s'50	20	20	20
22 Brazil 6½s'26-57	22¾	22½	22¾
7 Brazil 6½s'27-57	21	21	21
44 Brazil C Fed El 7s'52	21	21	21
24 Buen A 4½s 1s'76	20¼	20	20¼
3 BuenA 4½s&5s'76	67½	67½	67½
2 Buen A 4½s&5s '78	69½	69½	69½
11 Canada 5s '52	112¼	112	112
4 Canada 3½s'61	100¼	100	100¼
20 Canada 3½s'64	99	99	99¼
20 Canada 3½s'65 '48	99¼	99¼	99¼
20

NYA Cuts Are Protested

(Continued from Page 1)

tee for Industrial Organization to the proposed youth bill designed to provide a comprehensive program of federal assistance to enable needy students to complete their high school or college training, set up a system of works projects for unemployed young people, and institute an adequate system of vocational guidance and apprenticeship training.

It is my feeling," Mr. Lewis wrote, "that this legislation is very necessary and urgent at the present time in order that full opportunity for youth be provided in terms of work and increased educational facilities."

A steadily widening gap between the end of school and the beginning of employment was reported by Dr. Homer P. Rainey, director of the American Youth Commission and former president of Bucknell University. Young people under 18 and most of them under 21 are not needed in the nation's productive processes today, yet three-fourths of them are out of school by the time they reach 18, Dr. Rainey declared, pointing to the increasing difficulty youth is facing in getting employment.

He predicted that the time will soon come when the nation will have to provide secondary education adapted to needs for 100 per cent of its young people under 18.

Last estimates, Dr. Rainey said, show 3,900,000 young people between the ages of 16 and 25 out-of-school and out-of-work. This figure, he added, has probably increased with the business slump this fall. Under the Youth Commission's definition, anyone working less than five hours a week is classed as "unemployed."

A protest against present and proposed cuts in the CCC was voiced by Senator Dixie Bibb Graves (D) of Alabama, who attended the meeting.

Letters were read from governors of several states expressing interest in the Youth Congress and pledging their aid. Gov. E. W. Marland of Oklahoma, described curtailment of the NYA as "false economy amounting almost to a national calamity."

U. S. Defers Bilbao Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—Plans to reopen the United States Consulate at Bilbao have been temporarily suspended in view of what appears to be a move on the part of the Spanish Insurgent Government to give the reopening the color of diplomatic recognition of the Franco regime, it is learned today.

The American Consul at Bilbao, William E. Chapman, was ordered several weeks ago to reopen the Consulate, which he closed when the rebel advance reached the borders of the city. Subsequently Antonio San Groniz, chief of the rebel diplomatic service, invited Mr. Chapman to confer with him at San Sebastian on the question of reopening the Consulate.

The implication contained in the invitation that reopening was a question for discussion with the diplomatic branch of the rebel government was apparently considered inadmissible by the Department of State. Mr. Chapman did not go to San Sebastian for the conference. Instead he applied for a leave of absence to come home for a vacation. The request was granted.

The State Department position is that a consulate has no diplomatic functions or concerns. United States consulates have been operating in several cities held by rebel forces since the outbreak of the Spanish civil war. It is prepared to reopen the Bilbao Consulate just as the Consulate at Malaga has been reopened—as a strictly commercial convenience.

Perhaps explaining, and certainly complicating, the question is the fact that since leaving the Consulate at Bilbao Mr. Chapman has been acting as second secretary of the United States embassy staff of Ambassador Claude G. Bowers at St. Jean de Luz in France. The diplomatic status which this gave Mr. Chapman at St. Jean de Luz is regarded here as having been a temporary arrangement with no significance to the Spanish war. It is made quite clear that he would go back to Bilbao as Consul and nothing more.

Of All Things . . !

Sound Proof Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Recent experiments carried out with the aid of Dr. C. Zwikker's sound recorder show how much progress has been made toward perfect sound proofing of airplanes.

An American Douglas DC3 machine, manned and fitted out as if preparatory to a flight to the Far East, was the subject of experiments. An air force observation plane produced 90 decibels of noise at a distance of 100 yards. The Douglas DC3 flying overhead at 500 feet nearly put the sound recorder out of action with 92 decibels. And yet, inside the cabin, within a few feet of the biggest noise of all—the machine's own engines—the needle dropped right down. Sixty decibels is the sound at which two people can still understand each other speaking in whispers. This is the lowest to which the sound recorder is sensitive. The noise inside the cabin was a little more than the minimum—68 decibels.

In other words, the modern air traveler sits in the cabin of a modern airplane in quieter surroundings than those in which he spends most of the rest of his days.

The Mice Will Play

CAINSVILLE, Mo. (AP) — Olin Booth is doing his best to build better mousetraps, but one path may be taken from his door.

A railroad asked permission to abandon a 20.5-mile branch to Mr. Booth's mousetrap factory. Mr. Booth said the road carried only about a third of his product, anyhow.

A Speedy Bicycle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CREMONA, Italy—A bicycle capable of being readily pedaled at a speed of 60 miles an hour is claimed to have been invented by Sturio Camelli of this city.

This bicycle will measure about eight inches more in length than the usual type and has rather larger and thicker wheels. The application of the new invention, the secret of which Signor Camelli has not yet revealed, enables each pressure of the pedal to carry the machine for about 100 feet.

A full sized model is being constructed to prove whether the results correspond with those the inventor claims have resulted from trials made with a small model.

Even Exchange

WILMINTON, Ohio (AP)—Students at Reesville high school near here may be seen going to class with a bag of potatoes or apples in addition to text books.

Mrs. Fred Taylor, manager of the school cafeteria, has developed a scheme whereby hot noon meals are exchanged for farm produce.

Dull Days Not So Dull

AJO, Ariz. (AP)—"Rooms free every sunless day," reads a sign on Horace Lyons's hotel.

For the first time in 11 years, Mr. Lyons paid off Dec. 3. There has been sunshine every day only since 1934, but not since 1926 had anyone taken up the offer.

All Dressed Up

COLUMBIA, S. C. (AP)—Frank P. McGowan Jr. told his parents he wanted to entertain a fire chief, a police chief and a railroad conductor at his third birthday party.

The desired guests, Fire Chief A. McC. Marsh, Police Chief H. W. Rawlinson, and Capt. J. E. Gleston, conductor on the Southern Railway, walked in, attired in uniforms aglitter with brass buttons, just as the cake was cut.

How Long Is an Inch?

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress ought to decide just how long an inch is and how much a pound weighs, Secretary of Commerce Roper suggested. Most people know the answers, he conceded, but they have never been determined legally.

Illinois Village Offered for Sale

NEW LEBANON, Ill., Dec. 6 (AP)—For sale: "The village of New Lebanon, consisting of four houses and a store with four living rooms in the rear."

That was the advertisement T. B. Gray, the one-man owner, inserted in a Genoa newspaper, but he admitted today the offer created little interest except among the village's 16 remaining residents.

Mr. Gray confided in friends that he would sell the 60-year-old village "lock, stock and barrel" for $8000.

He said he purchased it two decades ago at an administrator's sale in Geneva, but plans to incorporate fell through because of a lack of population. During the horse-and-buggy days, and before concrete highways virtually isolated the village, there were 30 houses on its one square mile site.

Two buildings will escape sale—the schoolhouse, which is owned by the school district, and the depot, which was sold some time ago.

Soviet Plane Aids Ice-Bound Ships

RUDOLF ISLAND, Franz Josef Land, Dec. 6 (By wireless to Moscow) (AP)—Preparations were made yesterday to fly 20 women and children by moonlight back to the mainland from three ships frozen fast in this region of polar ice.

The ice-bound ships, the Rusanoff, the Roshal and the Proletarii, brought equipment and provisions with which to renew the search for Sigismund Levanevsky, Soviet flier who was lost on a flight across the pole.

The aerial hunt was expected to be resumed about mid-December, when a full moon will permit flights during the polar night. When flights become possible, Ivan Mazuruk, aviator stationed at the Rudolf Island base, was ordered to fly the women and children to the Russian mainland.

The planes were being equipped with landing skis by the light of projectors despite icy gales and a temperature of 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit.

Schools for Apprentices Established in Jackson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich.—Jackson manufacturers, members of the National Metal Trades Association and officials of the Jackson school system reached an agreement recently by which apprentice tool makers and machinists will receive systematic academic training at a local school to round out their craft training.

The apprentices will follow a four-year training course outlined by the National Metal Trades Association and four hours of academic work per week will be required. Shop mathematics, trade science, blueprint reading, business English and some economics are included in the classroom requirements.

College Has 46 'Centers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6—Temple University has established educational centers in 46 communities of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, according to a recent survey made by Charles E. Metzger, director of the university's extra-mural division, which is sponsoring the classes.

Composite Picture Of a CCC Member

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—After a census of enrollees, the typical CCC boy was described here today by Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, as follows:

He is about 20 years old and has completed close to 8¼ grades of school and has served in the corps between nine and 12 months. He allots approximately $25 of his monthly pay to slightly more than four dependents. He had been jobless nearly seven months before coming into the CCC.

His weight is approximately 147 pounds and he is about five feet 8¼ inches tall. The chances are approximately 55 out of 100 that he will have come from a rural area and 45 out of 100 that he will have come from an urban area. While in the CCC, he will have increased a former skill or will have learned a new skill in any one of 150 to 300 different types of work.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Selling from now to Christmas is easy; make money selling friends, co-workers, etc., famous Everwest Hosiery, nationally advertised lingeries; holiday specialties; special sampling arrangement; good profitable business; substantial profits. NEWMARK CO., 184 Nassau St., Suite 1418; Branch, 100 West 42nd St., Suite 707, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, Westland Ave.—3 rooms, $47.50; 4 rooms, $55. Hemenway St., 1 room, free gas and refrigeration, $35; 3 rooms, free gas and refrigeration, $45. St. Stephen St., 2 rooms, free electricity for all purposes, $47.50. Apply 78 Westland Avenue, or call KENmore. 8335.

FOLDING CHAIRS

TABLES for sale, duralumin edged tops, steel chassis, automatic folding. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP 1632.

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS — Sell — Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables Phone LIBerty 8077 Pettingill & Fear 77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

FOOD PRODUCTS

TORONTO, ONT. — Christmas puddings and cakes on order now at Vegetarian Studio Inn. Lucille M. Taylor, 705 Spadina Ave.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

TORONTO, ONT.—Attractive household furniture and broadloom rugs for sale. MO. 8421

FURRIERS

QUALITY FURS Actual Savings of 30% to 50% Fur Coats from $45.00 to $2500. Also Fur Scarfs. It will pay you to visit our showroom in the wholesale fur market. No obligation. CHARLES E. MORRIS, fourth floor, 330 7th Ave., corner 29th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED

FARM couple to handle 167-acre dairy farm 50 miles from New York; not more than two children; small, modern house; wife to help at housework; salary and share of profits; give experience and salary wanted. Write VAUGHN WEIDEL, 175 Varick Street, New York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Comfortable 9-room home near park; large yard, 2-car garage; suitable for nursing home; call 9 to 5, Gaspee 0399.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONTREAL—Beresford Reg'd. Dressmaking, emergency alterations, curtains and slipcovers, bachelors' mending. 1471 Guy St. WE. 1632.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

ROOMS AND BOARD

MONTREAL, QUE.—Single and double rooms, home-cooked meals if desired; congenial surroundings. 1624 Sherbrooke W. WI. 7346.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 5555 Conn. Ave.—Rooms, permanent or transient guests; innerspring mattresses; public dining room in connection. CL. 5764.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable room; transient or permanent; reasonable prices; COM. 9151. 187 Huntington Ave., S-6. E. PRENTICE.

N. Y. C., 225 W. 80th (Broadway) Apt. 5-N—Attractive, large, corner; innerspring mattress; immaculately clean; suitable 1-2; reasonable; elevator. TRafalgar 4-5284.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1824 New Hampshire Ave. N. W.—Clean, nicely furnished rooms, reasonable; transients accommodated. Mrs. George T. Lyttle. Phone North 9343.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CONCERT DEC. 9 by the ROBERT MALONE Choral Society Carnegie Chamber Music Hall Tickets, $1.10, at Box Office

TO LET—FURNISHED

A COLONIAL 8-room cottage, furnished, two porches, lawn, garage; near excellent school and Pennsylvania Railroad, P-1, 1918 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Penna.

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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's 8th Fl. Bring furs or we call

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Dry Cleaning in our plant will keep your clothes in good condition.
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WASHINGTON

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"The Store of Friendly Service"

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-5547, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

At Christmas—as at all times—The best place to shop is PMB
When people's thoughts center on gifts that are different and outstanding they turn naturally to PMB because we are a quality store selling quality merchandise only. You will find great pleasure too in our Christmas decorations, many shopping facilities and large and extensive gift stocks.
★
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Beautiful Folders
50 for $1.00
With Name Printed
Send for Circular
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
474 CONGRESS STREET

An Ideal CHRISTMAS GIFT
HAMILTON $37.50
CARTER BROTHERS CO. JEWELERS Portland, Me.

Cultured Pearls
Permanently Guaranteed
We Invite Your Inspection
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress Street

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
630-634 Congress St
590 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
The Florsheim and Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men and Women
539 CONGRESS STREET

FOR CHRISTMAS
We carry a line of fine cameras, including Kodak, Leica, Contax, etc. Also all accessories.
BICKNELL Photo Service
13 PREBLE ST., PORTLAND, ME.

MAINE

SOUTH PORTLAND

"blue coal"
New England Coke Fuel Oils
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3853

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 Complete Grocery Stores
Carrying your favorite Monitor-advertised food products.
Featuring Our Tam-O-Shanter Brand Canned Goods
The Economy Store 41 Washington Street
The Gifford Store 31 South Street
The Concord Public Market 9 North Main Street

The Woodworth Stores
CITY
COAL
COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

GORDON'S FISH MARKET
Direct Receivers of
YANKEE BRAND OYSTERS
Opened and on the Half Shell
New Pack of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 594

You'd always do better at LINCOLN'S 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
34 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

A visit to our store is bound to make you feel the Christmas spirit
Our Gift Line Is Complete!
MILLER'S LADIES' APPAREL SHOP
74 NORTH MAIN STREET

NORTHLAND SKIS
4 ft. to 7½ ft.
From $1.25 to $12.00
Skates for Boys, Girls and Adults
$4.00 and $8.00
Flexible Flyer Sleds
All Popular Sizes
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 NORTH MAIN STREET

Trefousse Gift Gloves
The best kid gloves made in France . . . the best sold in America!
HARRY G. EMMONS
LEATHER GOODS
make desirable and practical Christmas Gifts!
We carry a complete line
PELISSIER'S
Harness and Luggage Store
9 Warren Street Phone 1406

The Furniture House
• Fine Mahogany; Whitney Maple; Rare Chinese Porcelains; Persian and Mexican Pottery and Fabrics
Phone 2438-M
17 School Street Concord, N. H.

Reasonably Priced Gifts
which are a pleasure to give as well as receive.
G. W. STUART & CO.
30 North Main Street

MOHICAN MARKET and BAKERY
C. J. Nye, Mgr.
9 South Main Street
Concord's Leading Food Store
41 years leading food merchants of the East. More for a dollar than a dollar can buy elsewhere.

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Pleasure awaits you in our GIFT SHOP!
Gifts for EVERYONE in the unusual, appealing and inexpensive
Exclusive Greeting Cards and Fancy Wrappings, 5c to 25c.
The Friendly Shop
70 North Main Street Tel. 1816

The Best Christmas Gift
The Bible
NEW HAMPSHIRE BIBLE SOCIETY
Warren Street at Durgin Lane

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

Get to Know HAR MAC Good Clothes
HARDY & McSWINEY
31 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance is our business
May We Serve You
33 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

DOVER

Vanity Fair Underthings for CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Lothrops Farnham Company

JAMES P. KEENAN
Electrical Shop
352 Central Avenue
WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF ELECTRICAL GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS
Come in and look around

E. Anton Furniture, Inc.
Beautify Your Home With Christmas Gifts
From 30 Third St.
Complete Home Furnishers
Come in and see our line

Purchase Your Christmas Slippers at WALK-OVER Shoe Store
H. E. HUGHES
Morrill Bldg.

Shop at
"DOVER DRUG"
for Christmas Toiletries and Toys

Cavanaugh's News Agency
348 Central Avenue
Christmas Cards, Sheaffers Line
Fountain Pens—Desk's Sets
Candies—Games—Gifts

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes.
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

CHRISTMAS
TOYS
SPORT CLOTHES
SPORTING EQUIPMENT
Schick Shavers—Knives—Toilet Supplies
ETC. — ETC. — ETC. — ETC. — ETC.
MANCHESTER HARDWARE CO.

Christmas Gifts
We have hand embroidered, Linens, etc.
also
An exclusive line of Handkerchiefs and Towels for the Holiday Gifts.
Ye Quaker Shop
59 HANOVER STREET

Unusual Gifts
Costume Jewelry—Bags—Handkerchiefs
They are sure to please Milady
Season's Greetings to All
MISS MARY CAHILL
CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS
Gowns—Slips—Panties
All of the best quality and well made. Some Hand-Made Slips in Large Sizes
Evening Gowns—Look your loveliest for the Holiday Parties
MISS LILI CHARTIER
68 HANOVER STREET

Christmas Gifts
HAMILTON WATCHES
CLOCKS
Moore's Pens and Pencils
Be sure to see the new Slencil Pencils
GUY N. RUITER
922 ELM STREET

Christmas Slippers
Once a year they go into the stocking instead of the stocking into the slipper. Try the nice new kid ones that are sheepskin lined.
D. F. Shea Shoe Store
720 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Christmas Suggestion
Big Trade-In $10 to $50 on your old radio.
RCA-Victor Philco
Zenith
WORLD RADIO
1133 ELM STREET Tel. 6042

Your Christmas Dinner from "Soup to Nuts" and don't forget the TURKEY
Order from
Steele's Service Store
Phones 4567 and 206 815 CHESTNUT ST.

GREEN ACRES FARM DAIRY
Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
398 South Mammouth Road

YOUR DOLLARS Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

Books—Toys—Stationery—Gifts
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

Mrs. Edna B. Sargent
BEAUTY PARLOR
Take Time to Look Your Best for the Holidays
Mr. M. E. Sargent
Expert Plumber
Supplies
446 HALL ST. Phone 3726-W

NASHUA

Marsh-Parsons Co.
147-151 Main St.
SMART FABRIC GLOVES by VAN RAALTE and HANSEN
$1.00 to $1.95

MOORE'S MARKET
31 Main St. Phone 2800
Groceries and Meats
We stock many Monitor-advertised items, including
Heinz Food Products

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

The Funeral Church
INC.
TRafalgar 7-2200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
MEATS AND GROCERIES

Beardsley's First Quality Peanut Butter
James A. Eddy Sons
237 Thames Street
Tel. 109

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS

The New Boston Store
KING-McLEOD CO.
Newport's Most Modern Dept. Store
153 Thames Street Tel. 2300

GERMAINE MODES
Special Clearance Sale
Hats $3.50-$5.00
136 Bellevue Ave. Tel. 306

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
337 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

EXPERT FURRIERS
TAILORING
to Ladies and Gentlemen
ALTERATIONS
MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Tel. 940

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association.
89 Broadway Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER-CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

D. MOSES & CO.
GIFTS
for All the Family
New Evening Gowns and Wraps
Phone 861 916 Main Street

BUCKINGHAM & FLIPPIN
The best to be had in the JEWELRY and OPTICAL LINES.
914 Main St. Phone 1668

B I B E E ' S
Fruits, Nuts and many other special items for the Holidays at economy prices.
Choice Meats Groceries

Think of
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
now that you are beginning to think about Christmas.
Phone 3040 802 Main Street

DOYLE FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions
(Members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association)
Flowers According to Doyle
Telephone 392 708 Main Street

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Useful Christmas Gifts
Room Slippers—Galoshes—Hosiery—Shoes—Smart Hand Bags
COLEMAN'S
911 Main St. Telephone 1020

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers
Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVE.

GIFTS
for Everyone
NACHMAN'S
Corner 32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847 . . . A complete stock of sterling silver . . . Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK :: VIRGINIA

Thirty-three Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

RICE'S
Fashion Corner
Where Freemason Crosses Granby
"Always First to Feature the First Fashions First"
WERGLEY'S
"Christmas Specialties"
Confectioner Elite
Home Made Fruite Cakes
Delicious Ice Cream
Phone 22838
821 Colonial Ave., Norfolk, Va.

See Our Wreaths, Cones, Plants and Cut Flowers for Christmas
Albrecht-Hopkins Flowers
INC.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
"Flowers That Satisfy" Dial 27351

W. C. Sweeney Co., Inc.
You May Begin and Finish Holiday and Christmas Shopping Here
Norfolk's largest department store with widest selection of choice new merchandise —where you will find the right gift for each one on your list.
Telephone 22219

George M. Owen & Son
PRINTERS
Anything from a card to a newspaper
2413 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.

"Christmas Suggestions"
Ladies' Hosiery
Lingerie, Sportswear
Negligees, Accessories
WILLNER'S
115 W. FREEMASON STREET

VIRGINIA

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE and BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

RICHMOND HOTEL BEAUTY SHOP
9th at Grace Dial-32731
PERMANENT WAVES
$5.00—$7.50
Shampoo and Finger Wave—1.00

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
613 E. Cherry St. Dial 57346 RICHMOND, VA.

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

FURRIER
HENRY R. HAASE
421 East Franklin Dial 39118
A CHRISTMAS GIFT of FURS will please MILADY

Away From the Crowds Where Quality Prevails
MARY BEARD SHOP
401 E. Grace Dial 3-6165
Cards, Gifts and Wrappings

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

SARAH LEE KITCHEN
Smithfield Ham
Beaten Biscuits
FRUIT CAKES, Mince Pies, Plum Pudding
Delicacies for All Occasions
701 W. GRACE
Dial 3-2805

ROANOKE

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

NATALIE SHOPPE
Our 5th Anniversary Sale
Now in Progress
FOR CHRISTMAS
Beautiful Assortment of Pajamas and Robes

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

REID and CUTSHALL
"Dedicated to Better Homes"
Give the home a lasting gift.
See Our New
GIFT DEPARTMENT

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5501

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-181
Branch 13

HUNTINGTON

PHONE 4141
for Cabs
SERVICE CAB CO.
Formerly Black & White Cab Co.

A Complete Selection of Children's Apparel from Infancy to Age Sixteen
The KIDDIE CORNER
948 4th Avenue

GIFTS
POTTERY FLOWERS LAMPS
BLUE DEL FLOWER SHOP
446 Tenth Street Phone 7240

J. F. Brandenburg
Diamonds - Jewelry - Watches
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
First Huntington National Bank Arcade No. 12

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

HONAKER INC.
418 9th Street
BIBLES CAMERAS
CHRISTMAS CARDS GIFTS
MOTION PICTURE MACHINES

STANDARD PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
Appreciates Your Patronage
912-914 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
PRINTING, ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

The VANITY FAIR
The Little Shop in the Hallway
Features all the new and lovely underwear, slips and nighties by Vanity Fair
Also Vanity Fair Hose in smart new shades
315 HIGH STREET

WHEELING

CHRISTMAS CARDS
See "The Owl"
and you will see the best of all.
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone Whg. 3868
917 Market Street, Wheeling

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

Hudson's Bay Company
CALGARY

"Go Formal"
to Holiday Festivities in Correct "Bay" Evening Togs

Christmas Gifts
- Neckwear
- Shirts
- Socks
- Gloves
- Scarfs
- Men's Hats

All Individually Boxed

TOM CAMPBELL'S Smile Hat Shops
CALGARY EDMONTON

Ashdown's
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

CAROLYN MILLER • JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

PERMANENT WAVES
Genuine Meris Steam, Eugene and Machineless.
Reg. $10, for $7.50
Reg. $7.50, for $5.00
Regular $5.00, for $3.50
Reg. $8.50, for $6.00
Reg. $6.50, for $4.25
Dorine Kay Beauty Salon
209 EIGHTH AVE. WEST PHONE M2979
Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1977

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Wilkinson Electric
CO. LIMITED
120 7TH AVE. W. M. 3633
ELECTRIC LIGHTING and RADIO DEALERS
"If It Is Electrical Consult Us"

JENKINS GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

CALGARY (Continued)

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W Calgary

EDMONTON

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25161 108 St. and 102 Ave

PORTRAITS as CHRISTMAS GIFTS
McDermid Studios
LIMITED
10133 101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta

Hudson's Bay Company
Do your Christmas Shopping at the "Bay" for a finer selection at better prices

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors
Beautiful Deja Frocks
Wall-Rite
Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices

JOHNSTON WALKER

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 37-647
Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family

Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

The Winnipeg SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD.
PHONE 87-614

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Don't Fail to Visit
Hamilton's Greatest
TOY TOWN

The place that thrills the kiddies right down to their toes. On the Fourth Floor at
Robinson's
Santa's there daily from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.; Saturdays also from 7 to 9 p. m.
The C. W. ROBINSON Co. Ltd.

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2837

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

Liberty
LIMITED
119 King St., E., Hamilton, Ont.
Coats—Suits—Dresses
A style centre for Women and Misses

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Baker 3535—A driver will call

In HAMILTON
It's
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

Prices
471 KING ST., E. PHONE 2-1186
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery
THE EMERALD LUNCHEONETTE
Next door is under same management
CANDY and ICE CREAM

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond Street Met 5100

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Painting and Decorating
Met 1380 156 Wortley Road

GREETING CARDS
of Distinctive Quality
Wendell Holmes Book Shops
London (2 shops) St. Thomas 1

Chris. Teale
Plumbers and Steam Fitters
Jobbing a Speciality
511 St. James Street Met. 7984

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

CHRISTMAS CITY at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Visit the store and see the wonderful collection of gifts displayed in Christmas City . . . where the Spirit of Christmas prevails.

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
528-530 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1191

HARRY PEEL
Furrier
Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear
MODERN COLD STORAGE
533 Richmond Street Met. 678
Opposite Christian Science church

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas ..... Met 7111
613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
721 Richmond ..... Met 167
77 Wharncliffe ..... Met 4568

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
Practical Gift Footwear in Shoes and Hosiery
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

CUMMING
The Clothier
FALL STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
For men and young men. Prices to please
348 DUNDAS STREET MET. 3332
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Rideau 6734-J, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DEVLINS FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Evening gowns and wraps should be Re-texed to protect them against stains
LANGLEY'S
2-7361

JAMES HOPE & SONS LIMITED

BOOKS FOR GIFTS

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING Co., Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Murphy-Gamble
Limited
Home Furnishings of Distinction
OTTAWA CANADA

CANADA BREAD CO.
LIMITED
CAKES PUDDINGS MINCE MEAT
For the Holidays 8-0600

CAMPBELL MOTORS
(OTTAWA) LIMITED
SALES Ford SERVICE
265 Laurier Ave., West Ottawa
OFFICE 2-9441

INSURANCE **GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN**
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited 2-4823

7-0488 3-0897
Turkeys
Geese
Chickens
Ducks

HARVEY H. HYDE

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

R. PowELL LIMITED
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Phone 2-2411

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

McINTOSH & WATTS
China, Crystal Novelties
245 Bank Street 2-8383

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, telephone toward 7252 Hours: 9:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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ENGLAND

LONDON S. E.—Blackheath (Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

As usual, the first cryptogram of the week is an easy one, designed especially for beginners. Asterisks (*) denote proper names.

*ABCD EBF B GHIGJ GBAK,

HIL MGJJNJ OBL OEHIJ BL

LPQO,

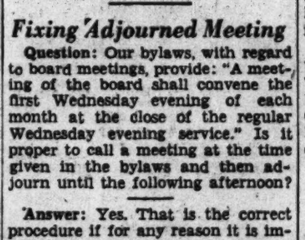
BPF JRJCDOEJCJ IEBI *ABCD

OJPI

IEJ GBAK OBL LSCJ IQ TQ.

Zigzag Crossword

Words are to be filled in vertically in the diagram below. If done correctly, the zigzag pattern will spell a well-known 13-letter word. Definitions for the 4-letter verticals: 1, public motor car. 2, carnation. 3, finish. 4, point of compass. 5, without cost. 6, coin. 7, a continent. 8, tardy. 9, one-half quart. 10, above. 11, one-twelfth of a foot. 12, costly. 13, autumn.



Letter Juggling

Here's one that's a bit harder. Try forming two different 10-letter words from the 10 letters given below. Use all 10 letters in each word.

A D I I M N N O O T

What Are the Dimensions?

The distance around a rectangular field that is 4 times as long as it is wide is 200 rods. What are the dimensions of the field?

Fun With Synonyms

Another list of 10 words and their synonyms to start the week. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	group	fortitude	
2	director	disorder	
3	fashion	collection	✓
4	habit	fidelity	
5	shelter	hiatus	
6	tackle	manner	
7	courage	guide	
8	gap	refuge	
9	loyalty	custom	
10	confusion	gear	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Nuffin'

I came 'long into dis world wif nuffin';
I ain't stored up nuffin' whiles I's been here;
I ain't takin' nuffin' when I goes on yondah;
So I ain't got nuffin' to lose nor fear!

Nuffin' plus nuffin' plus nuffin' make nuffin'—
Nuffin' to burden dis chile;
No cares an' no worries, no luggage —no nuffin'!
Dat's why I'se free all de while!
Yas, dat's why I's free all de while!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

How Telephone Wires Can Carry Your Voice Across the Continent?

To begin with, the telephone wires do not carry your voice itself. The wires carry only the electrical impulses which your voice sets up.

When you speak, you set up and send out an intricate pattern of impulses in the air known as "sound waves." These sound waves do not carry very far. You cannot talk comfortably with a person who is more than a few feet away.

So when you speak into the mouthpiece of the telephone, a little disc

catches the sound waves and helps to change them into corresponding electrical impulses. These electrical impulses are carried by the telephone wires to the instrument held by the person you are calling to. In his receiver there is another little disc which takes the electrical impulses and changes them back into sound waves again.

What we really hear, then, is not the voice of the person at the other end of the line, but sound waves set up by the disc in the receiver, which correspond so closely to the sound waves of the voice of the person calling that it seems as though the voice itself must have come across the wires.

What They Say

Surplus

"The world is full of experts on Russia—to some tastes, perhaps, overfull."—C. E. M. Joad.

Padded Retail Price

"The trouble is that manufacturers, when they have to pay a 10 per cent increase in wages, add 20 per cent to their prices."—Bernard M. Baruch.

Taxes Again

"All of us would be much happier and more willing to pay taxes if we took the trouble to find out where the tax money goes. But most of us don't take the trouble." — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Each Guiltless

"The historian's difficulties are of that character which confronted the courts referred to by the Lord Chief Justice when he said that the greater part of his judicial time was spent investigating collisions between propelled vehicles, each on its own side of the road, each sounding its horn, and both stationary."—Philip Guedalla.

Sign of the Times

"A vast evolution in musical awareness has occurred in the United States in the past few years. Audiences are larger, warmer in response, and more sensitive in reaction. The practice of music by amateurs has spread on a broader front. New talent is springing up on all sides. In short, in the nation's musical culture is on the march."—H. Howard Taubman.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Fixing Adjourned Meeting

Question: Our bylaws, with regard to board meetings, provide: "A meeting of the board shall convene the first Wednesday evening of each month at the close of the regular Wednesday evening service." Is it proper to call a meeting at the time given in the bylaws and then adjourn until the following afternoon?

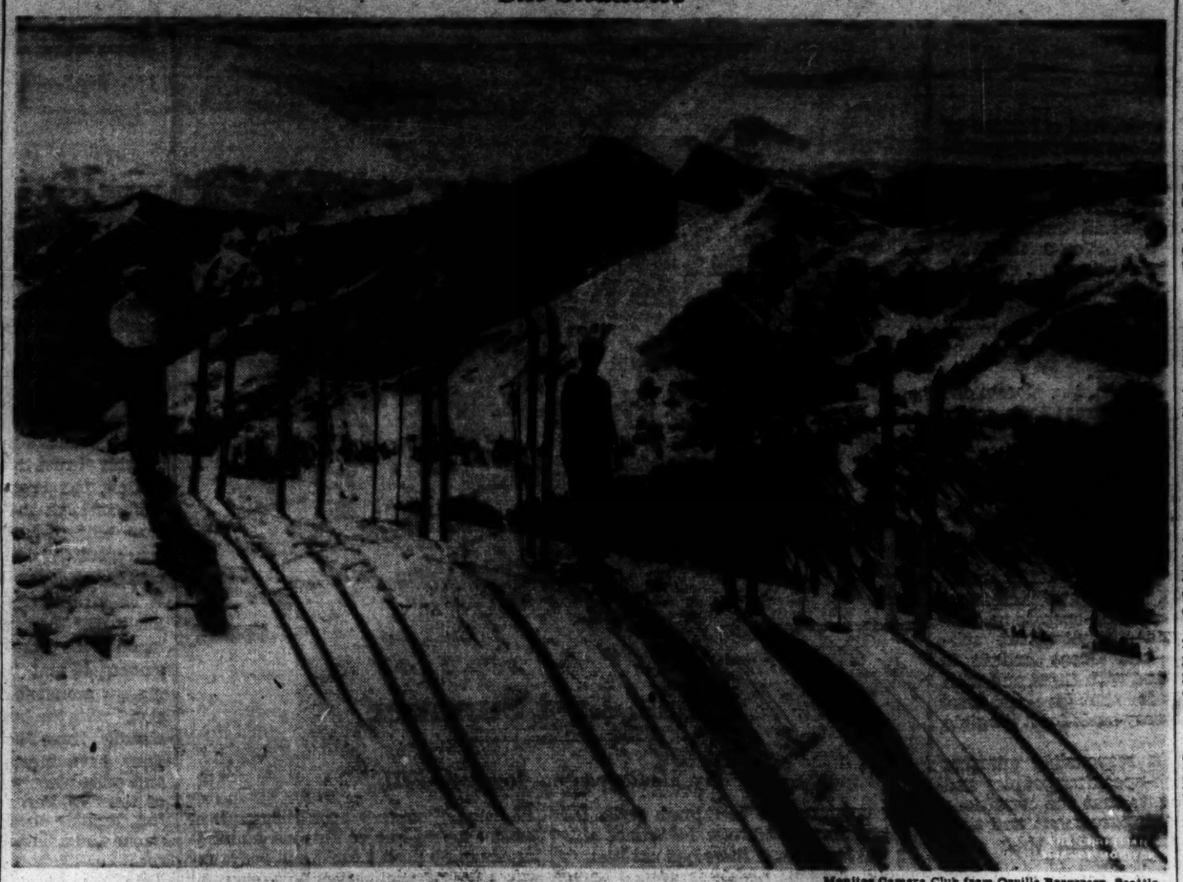
Answer: Yes. That is the correct procedure if for any reason it is impossible to hold the entire meeting at the hour specified. A quorum, at the Wednesday evening meeting would be competent to fix the hour for the adjourned meeting.

The English Tongue

When the English tongue we speak
Why is "break" not rhymed with "freak"?
Will you tell me why it's true
We say "sew," but likewise "few";
And the fashioner of verse
Cannot cap his "horse" with "worse"?
"Beard" sounds not the same as "heard,"
"Cord" is different from "word,"
"Cow" is cow, but "low" is low;
"Shoe" is never rhymed with "foe";
Think of "hose" and "dose" and "lose";
And of "goose" and also "choose";
Think of "comb" and "tomb" and "bomb,"
"Doll" and "roll" and "home" and "some";
And since "pay" is rhymed with "say,"
Why not "paid" with "said," I pray?
We have "blood" and "food" and "good";
"Mould" is not pronounced like "could."
Wherefore "done," but "gone" and "lone,"
Is there any reason known?

—Penny Fare, house journal of London Transport.

Ski Shadows



Monitor Camera Club from Orville Borgersen, Seattle

Snow Enthusiasts on the Slopes of Mt. Rainier, Washington (Mt. Adams in the Background)

Daily Anecdote

Out of the Mouth of Babes

Bishop Henry C. Potter of New York was one of the most beloved of clergymen. Wherever he went his kindly presence left solace and comfort.

Dearer to him than all the adulation and appreciation of the rich, was the opinion of a little ragged urchin playing in the street one day as the Bishop passed. "Say fellas. Here's the Bish. An' he's no chump!"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Beauty Parlor Party

Some girls recently held what they called a "Beauty Parlor Party." Each girl was instructed just what to bring along. The evening was spent in dressing up one another's hair. Facials were in order also.

Jokes and current events were indulged in while the hairdressing

and facials were in progress; and new beauty hints were discussed.

Votes were taken, and the one who did the best hairdressing and beauty work, received first prize. The girl whose hair brought the verdict, received second prize.

M. H. H., Long Beach, Calif.

Quotation for Today

NEVER attempt to bear more than one kind of trouble at once. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.—Edward Everett Hale.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What is the latest evidence of Italian and Japanese friendship?
2. What types of toys has Mrs. Roosevelt avoided in her Christmas shopping?
3. How many nations now recognize the Spanish insurgent regime of General Franco?
4. What does Washington regard as a possible result if Japan were to formally declare war on China?
5. What two universities will participate in the annual Rose Bowl football classic on New Year's Day?
6. Is Mayor LaGuardia a Republican?
7. Is Senator Vandenberg admittedly seeking the Republican nomination for President?
8. What is the most encouraging sign of a healing of the breach between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O.?
9. What world power has transferred control of its army to younger men?
10. Why are international relations in Shanghai becoming more complicated?
11. Is the tropical fish aquarium hobby on the decline?
12. Why is President Roosevelt demanding a slash in federal highway spending?
13. What is the latest action taken in connection with the withdrawal of "volunteers" from Spain?
14. To what intellectual age is the average American radio program directed?
15. What must Germany's contribution be if the other European powers grant her any concession in regard to colonies?

(Detailed Answers May Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

High Chairs

A young man found that by going from house to house where there are babies and asking if he might attach two small wheels onto the rear legs of the baby's high chair (making it easy to move baby and chair from room to room), he could earn extra money.

The two rubber-tired wheels save much lifting and make the chair easy to move about. The young man cuts down the rear legs of the chair, so that they will be level when wheels are attached.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Jest a Minute

"Never mind—I've decided to just send him a Christmas card."

In Lighter Vein

The Last Question

"Daddy, why . . . ?" he began, for the twentieth time that evening.

"Look here," said his exasperated father, "have you ever heard of the little boy who asked so many questions that he was turned into a question mark?"

The child pondered over this. "But, Daddy," he said at last, "how did he manage to keep the dot under himself?"—Montreal Star.

Eight O'clock Town

A former resident was asking about the old town. "I understand they have a curfew law out there now," he remarked.

"No," his informant informed; "they did have one, but abandoned it."

"What was the matter?"

"The bell rang at 9 o'clock, and almost everyone complained about being awakened!"

Making Up the Difference

Not so very long ago the Irish mile was longer than the English mile, in ratio of 11 to 14. One day an Englishman complained to a jarvey driving the jaunting car, about the excessive narrowness of the way.

"Why, then," responded the Irishman, "need ye be angry with the roads? Sure, we make up in length for the scanty measure ye get in width."

Margin Account

The market had just taken another plunge. The dejected broker left his office and dropped into a restaurant. He fished around in his pocket until he found a solitary nickel and three pennies.

"Glass of milk," he mumbled.

"Yes, sir," chirped the counterman. "Try some of our delicious doughnuts?"

The broker hesitated. "What are they selling for?" he asked.

"Three for ten," smiled the counterman.

The broker sighed. "Okay," he nodded, "let me have two—on margin!"

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Well of the Magi

We are informed, in Matt. 2:1f., that wise men (or "Magi") made their way to Jerusalem; and how on entering the city they enquired, "Where is he that is born King of the Jews?" explaining that they had "seen his star in the east." We learn further that King Herod, learning of their quest, "sent them to Bethlehem" (verse 8) to search for the infant Jesus; and as they made their way there "the star, which they saw in the east, went before them" (verse 9).

Now by this very road to Bethlehem, and at a distance of a little over a mile from Jerusalem as one travels southward, there is a well still popularly known as the "well of the Magi" because of the tradition that as the Magi followed this immemorial route they paused there to draw water, and seeing the star of Bethlehem reflected in its depths, they were encouraged to press onward toward their goal.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Mathematically speaking, a salad is from three to seventeen unknown quantities, plus mayonnaise. And, to us mayonnaise itself is a mystery.

Milwaukee Journal: With China posting a nominal reward of $14.50 for any Japanese general brought in, we suppose the captor of a second lieutenant would be fined.

Punch (C): Dame Nature, declares a business man, is the greatest efficiency expert of all. Gardeners, however, think very little of her autumn loose-leaf system.

Modern Sheik

A visiting nurse, riding a street car, heard some girls behind her discussing the apparently absorbing subject of Ruthie's new boy friend.

One of them said that Ruthie sure was lucky, because he was not only handsome but also owned a sporty looking roadster and danced beautifully.

Objected one of her companions, "But isn't he quite a bit older than Ruthie?"

"Well, yes," admitted the first speaker, "he must be at least 16."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fine Distinction

In rising to support a measure in the House of Commons on one occasion, an M. P. declared:

"The friends and opponents of this bill are divided into two very distinct groups—the a-bility and the no-bility."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Auction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

A spirited auction was in progress. The household furnishings, jewelry, books, and clothing of a once prominent business man and artist were this particular day put under the hammer. Close friends of the deceased had standing bids for a number of the items.

However, when the auctioneer came to a beautiful and expensive gold watch, only two persons seemed concerned. The bid started at $60, and it was a prosperous-looking man who made the bid.

An excited boy about 16 years of age made the next bid. He bid $65, in a voice that trembled. All eyes were on the boy.

The bids of the two went up and up; and in the end, the man got the watch.

But what many people did not know was that this man had been a very close friend of the boy's father. And a few days later the successful bidder personally presented this watch to the boy. (And the estate had the advantage of the higher price.) He had seen the watch before, and the father of the boy had told him how his son had saved to give him this watch.

And, no doubt, this prosperous-looking bidder will keep a watch of his own over the future of the boy.

Motoraids

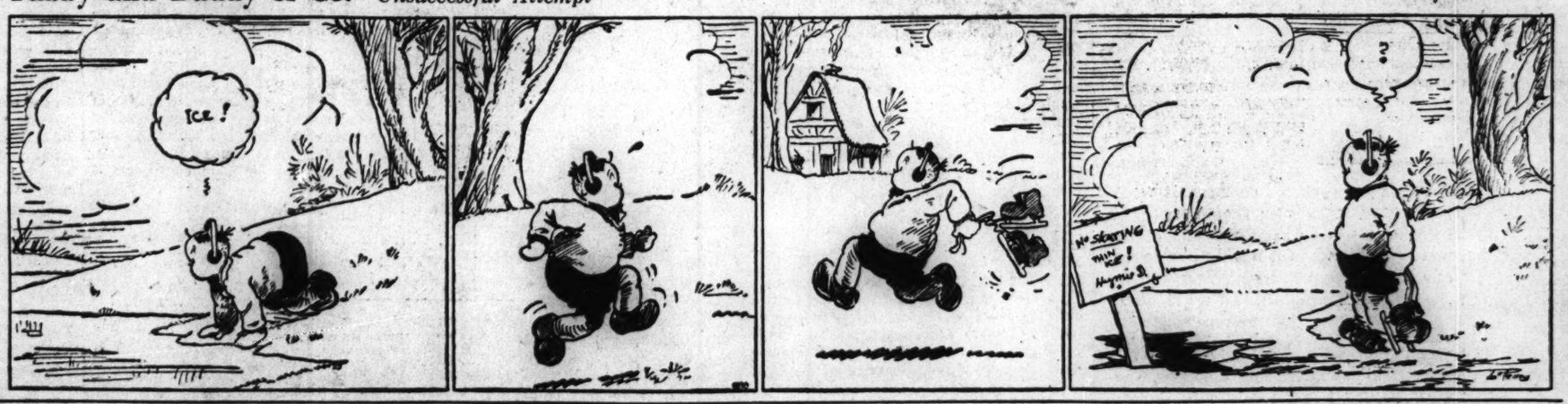
Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Carrying a Suit

Here is a help to those traveling who wish to keep their clothes in good shape: Just slip coat or dress on a hanger; let down one of the windows; insert the hanger and put up the window again; and your hanger is secure and the garment free from wrinkles.—L. B. F., Southwest Harbor, Me.

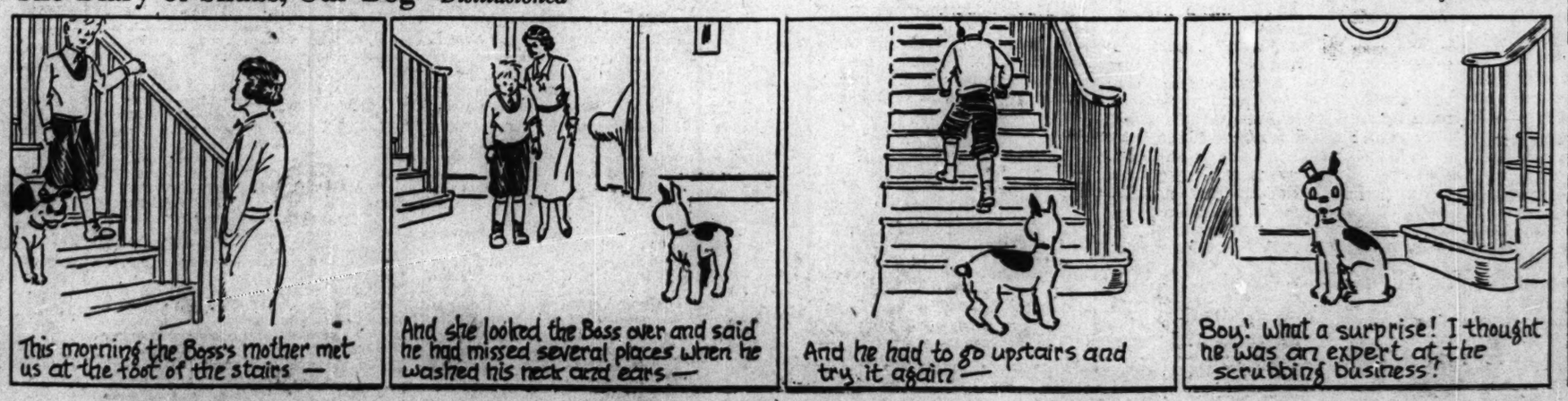
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Unsuccessful Attempt*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Disillusioned*

By Carmack


This morning the Boss's mother met us at the foot of the stairs —
And she looked the Boss over and said he had missed several places when he washed his neck and ears —
And he had to go upstairs and try it again —
Boy! What a surprise! I thought he was an expert at the scrubbing business!

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Italy has formally recognized Manchoukuo, the Japanese protectorate.
2. Those that suggest war or fighting.
3. Seven: El Salvador, Guatemala, Italy, Germany, Nicaragua, Albania, and Japan.
4. Japan might close the "Open Door," an action which would shut out western powers from China's markets.
5. The University of Alabama will play the University of California.
6. No; he has identified himself as a member of the American Labor Party.
7. In a recent statement Senator Vandenberg declared that he was not a candidate.
8. The conferences in Washington between William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O.
9. Britain has begun a drastic overhauling of its general staff. Incoming generals from 51 to 54 are displacing veterans of from 57 to 63.
10. Japan insists on the right to act independently in China's metropolis, and denies any necessity for consulting Great Britain and the United States on the matter of maritime customs.
11. Yes; in the eastern part of North America. However, interest in the hobby is increasing in Great Britain, Australia, Germany, and California.
12. In his drive to balance the budget, the President has proposed a cut of $175,000,000 in federal highway spending.
13. Both the Spanish Loyalists and the Insurgents have accepted a proposal to work out a method of withdrawing foreign "volunteers."
14. According to George Henry Payne, Federal Communications Commissioner, "the average program of the broadcasters is addressed to an intelligence possessed by a child of 12." He adds that "it is important to raise this average to the adult age."
15. According to the unanimous opinion of the other powers, Germany must offer European peace as her contribution.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.

Zigzag Crossword: Verticals: taxi, pink, stop, east, free, cent, Asia, late, pint, over, inch, dear, fall. Zigzag: International.

Letter Juggling: Domination, admonition.

What Are the Dimensions?: 80 rods long, 20 rods wide.

Fun With Synonyms: Group—collection; director—guide; fashion—manner; habit—custom; shelter—refuge; tackle—gear; courage—fortitude; gap—hiatus; loyalty—fidelity; confusion—disorder.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

World Trade—The Outlook

THE ups and downs that have occurred recently in commodity prices, and more especially the disturbances in the New York money market, have aroused misgivings as to the continuance of that comparative prosperity on which the world was beginning to congratulate itself. Those misgivings have not been confined to America, nor, in Europe, to France, troubled by the problem of stabilizing the franc. In Britain also much concern has been expressed by the omission of the Government to make visible preparation for a recurrence of exceptional unemployment.

While deprecating a complacency, which means lack of preparation, pessimism, which may bring to pass the evil which it fears, must also be avoided. In a recent speech to a gathering of city magnates at the London Guildhall, the British Prime Minister, himself a shrewd judge of big business tendencies, reminded his audience of the solid advance that had been made in industrial activity, the world over, during the last four years.

The actual volume of international trade has so far increased that it is now nearly back to that of the prosperous year 1929—it is as 98.3 is to 100. A still more reassuring fact is that the index of industrial activity for the world in 1936 as compared with 1932 is in the ratio of 111.3 to 100. In 1937 it has been better than in 1936. This activity within each country is the essential basis of economic well-being. That it has not been fully reflected in international trade, and enhanced by it, is due to artificial barriers partly political in their causes.

What is obviously needed at this moment is that international barriers should be reduced so that world trade can recover in the same proportion as the average of internal trade. And an example from the two greatest trading communities in the world, the United States on the one hand and Britain and the Dominions on the other, would go far toward world improvement.

In mentioning Britain, the Dominions must not be forgotten. Great Britain has shown herself anxious to bring to a successful issue a trading agreement with America, but she is bound by the Ottawa Agreements with the Dominions. At every step Britain has to consult each government in the Empire, and to ascertain how far each is willing to make concessions and to co-operate in order to fulfill American expectations. There are increasing evidences of the will to co-operate in Australia and Canada—the countries specially concerned—and Great Britain is preparing the ground with them and with the United States for that give-and-take which is the necessary basis for a tangible agreement.

It is realized in responsible quarters among the English-speaking peoples and by their governments that the conditions are favorable for an agreement and that those conditions are within their control. The conclusion even of a modest treaty would be an appreciable step forward along the path of planned economic organization on a world scale.

America Can Be "Home"

COL. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh are home from England to spend the holidays with Mrs. Lindbergh's mother. That is about all there should be to the story of the unexpected arrival of the couple at New York Sunday.

The rest of such reading matter as might be printed in news columns is mostly the story not of the Lindberghs at all but of the American press itself. The shifts to which Colonel Lindbergh has had to resort to repel aggression on his rightful privacy are not the legitimate record of an individual's actions and attitude in the normal conditions of living; they are reflections rather of that mass irresponsibility and tyranny which irresponsible panderers to mob appetites have helped so largely to nourish.

This fact is now recognized by many American newspapers. Some are refusing to print furtive photographs snapped by pry-cameras as the couple traveled homeward. Some announce that they will not publish the many columns of "reports" which are available to those who wish to exploit and abuse a happy, quiet family reunion. A certain self-consciousness in some of the announcements of the press's self-denial seems to say a worthwhile lesson in journalism has been accepted by the publishers.

If it has, we may expect to see proper reports of Colonel Lindbergh's interesting activities taking their rightful place in the news of an era in which no one has had a more striking part than he. And we may happily expect to see Colonel Lindbergh accepting the part without the shy discomfort which he felt forced upon him by that other extreme—press hysteria. Colonel Lindbergh surely will not object to his American friends'—known and unknown—learning of his presence among them, nor to being reported in newspapers as an American citizen in whom his countrymen take a dignified and natural interest. It is good to see the relationship between this American and his American neighbors re-developing in a way which should increase mutual affection.

Au Revoir but Not Good-by

JOHN L. LEWIS and William Green, it appears, have met but to part. Yet if one considers the inevitabilities of the situation, it can be said with considerable assurance that in some form the heads of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor have parted but to meet again.

When the peace committees of the two rival organizations have made such overtures and entered into such negotiations as have already taken place, the moves toward reintegration will not easily be dropped. It is something to have brought the opposing leaders, Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis, face to face in two conciliatory sessions, even though the result of those sessions does not yet appear. Years ago when the two men were working side by side in the federation headquarters they were "Bill" and "John" to each other, and there is no good reason why they cannot be friends again.

The factor of personal feelings, of course, is not confined to the heads of the two organizations but extends down the respective lines to officials of subsidiary unions and to rival organizers. Antagonisms are to be healed, differences composed and ambitions appeased. But all this is secondary in the eyes of labor at large. Labor in general recognizes that it must have unified representation in order to have effective representation. It must have harmony of leadership if it is to have confidence in its leadership.

A recent canvass by the American Institute of Public Opinion showed that among labor union members 75 per cent of those interviewed believed the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. ought to make peace. Only one out of four was for continuing the schism. Such a sentiment for unification cannot safely be ignored by union officials; in the long run it must prevail.

American labor has never long remained organized into two rival camps. Sometimes, of course, one organization has entirely supplanted another, as the federation displaced the Knights of Labor. But the two present organizations have so much of their background in common and it is so entirely possible to embrace industrial and craft unionization in one structure, adapted according to the needs of particular industries, that there is every reason why the conferences of Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis, or some equivalent conferences by the respective negotiating committees, should soon be billed for a return engagement.

Shanghai Incident

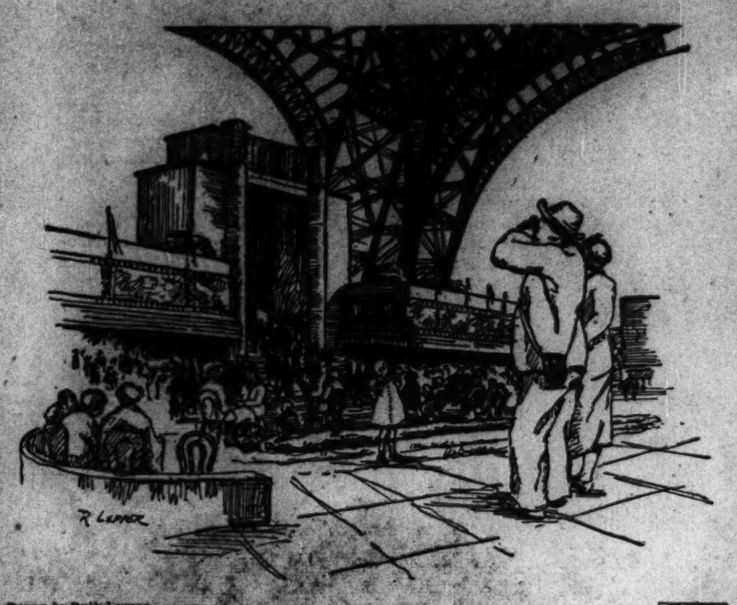
HOTHEADS and headlines can create a war atmosphere over night. The big black letters that put the Shanghai incident on American newsstands almost smelled of gunpowder. The terms in which the clash between American marines and Japanese soldiers in the International Settlement was reported told also a plain tale of nationalistic feeling. How many of those who read escaped some belligerent emotion?

Happily, calmer counsels eased the tension at Shanghai. But how close a thing it was! There was a situation which needed only one rash move by an angry American or Japanese officer, one accidental shot by an excited soldier, to start a blaze which would have been hard to stop.

What does the experience teach? Surely it shows the need for coolness. It would be a crime if America should be drawn into hostilities by some flare-up of one man's temper when it has refused to risk any measures which might mean war for the sake of maintaining treaty rights or checking outrageous attacks on noncombatants. It would be a pity if "national honor," which has not been aroused by repeated challenges of the Tokyo Government to the moral sense of humanity, should be affronted by the vainglory of a subordinate Japanese officer temporarily occupying an American area in Shanghai.

This incident would make plain how much care is required not to get into war for poor reasons. It should also make clear the fact that isolationists who would have America announce that it will not offer any resistance to aggression in other parts of the world cannot guarantee nonresistance. Until conditions more plainly call for application of American neutrality laws, and so long as American interests and emotions are so much and so easily involved, critics would do well to stop cutting the ground out from under the State Department, which is necessarily seeking by careful diplomatic means to protect rights which the nation and its citizens still possess abroad. And warmakers might take notice.

Under the Eiffel Tower



Drawn by Ruth Lepper

Paris, Last Summer

My Mediterranean Journey—VIII

IT WOULD have been much easier for the foreign traveler in France this past summer if there had not been so many French people traveling, too. Through some oversight the attractive booklets inviting overseas guests to the Exposition Internationale must have got into the hands of the natives, and in spite of the fact that the reduction in fares was available to foreigners only, buses and autocars and boats and second-class carriages and even couchettes were partly filled up by the French.

Everybody was going to Paris, or coming away from Paris, or pushing through the multitude that swarmed along both banks of the Seine and through the gardens of the Trocadéro. Monsieur Martin warned me about it, as I sat drying one morning on the beach, wondering if any of the blueness of the Mediterranean would remain on my person, so intensely azure did the waves appear even while swimming through them. He was reading "Le Temps." The crowds at the Exposition, according to the news, were growing larger and larger every day. "It's the forty-hour week that's doing it," said Monsieur Martin. "So many persons now have a day off, and voilà! They have no more discretion than to risk their dignity at the exhibition grounds."

* * *

The description of the immense crowds did not deter me from taking the twenty-hour train ride from the Riviera to the metropolis. A mob in Paris? That would be interesting. But the crowding began sooner than I expected. Five of us claimed four sleeping berths in a second-class compartment. No one who has not traveled in a French "couchette" of the middle "tarif," with only a thin rented pillow over the hard wooden block that serves for bolster, has really savored to the full the joys of continental accommodation. There are no curtains, as in the case of the American sleeper, so that whatever happens in the compartment provides entertainment for all, especially when a passenger entering at Marseilles has a ticket for a berth marked for another passenger, coming aboard at Avignon.

The Frenchman who occupied the lower left had been the only other passenger in the compartment when I climbed to the upper berth, shortly after leaving Nice. He went to bed with his shoes on, which made me feel particularly self-conscious when mine rattled over the bunk's edge and grazed his protruding toe-cap on their way to the floor. Despite the deflated pillow and the hard block beneath it, I had fallen into a doze, when loud and agitated argument woke me up. A woman in possession of a ticket for berth number three, who had taken her coat off and settled herself in number three, was rapidly informing the conductor, in the most colorful speech, of all his shortcomings and those of railway employees in general, while he insisted with just as much energy that number three was to get on the train at the next station. Madame appealed to the gentleman in the lower left. He supported her demand for justice. She was about to seek my assistance also when an inspector appeared. Within a few minutes she was escorted, in triumph, to a first-class couchette.

* * *

Number three and number four entered together, very quietly, in the middle of the night. They were a young man and a young woman planning a day's holiday at the exposition. They closed the window and the door. The young man climbed to the upper berth on the right-hand side of the carriage, transferred a roll of bills from his coat pocket to his wallet, and placed his boots in the rack. Soon he was sleeping soundly, and so was the girl in the bunk below. And so was their compatriot with the protruding shoe. But the rented pillow and the hard block, the sealed window and the closed door, did not seem to produce in me a similar inclination to slumber.

The air of Paris was welcome after the sleeping car. Even the Trocadéro terraces, by contrast, suggested the fields of Normandie. Monsieur Martin had been right about the crowds. Over the Bridge of the Iéna, around the Eiffel Tower, into and out of the steamboats that thronged the Seine, thousands upon thousands of persons moved in a continuous, undulating mass. By noon I could not wedge my way through the national pavilions of Egypt, Russia, Denmark, Italy, Germany, Great Britain, or any of the other buildings of an equally wide interest for visitors. It occurred to me, as I gazed about the gardens, now thickly strewn with French families breaking bread and slicing cheese and tearing artichokes apart, that perhaps in one of the restaurants I might find a resting place. I should have liked something provincial, a dish from Provence or Alsace or Picardy or Aquitaine or Berry. I went where I was pushed, into a café adjoining the British pavilion.

"I'd like to 'ave one o' them percolators," a Lancashire voice was confiding at a table next to me, "but 'appen it ud get broke on t' fire back." The speaker and three friends of hers, I gathered as they conversed freely, were enjoying their first visit to the Continent, a week-end excursion to the Exposition. This was their first day in Paris—and they were eating roast beef and Yorkshire pudding!

I heard some more English visitors, on a steamboat on the Seine. A man sitting behind me was explaining to his wife, "Rol Georges restaurant. That means, King Gawdge. Wonder whether it's Gawdge the Fifth, or Gawdge the Sixth. . . . Oo, that Russian exhibit is a marvel. No wonder they were two months late getting things ready here!"

It was an enjoyable crowd.

PEARL STRACHAN

[This concludes Miss Strachan's Mediterranean Journey]

The Wide Horizon

Riding Herd on the Price Range

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE special session of Congress is half through, and the President gets back to Washington this afternoon. We shall soon see whether the mainly "reform" bills for which the session was called can speedily be disposed of, and whether an intensive recovery drive will begin. That events will take that course represents the wishful thinking of much of Congress, and of many spokesmen for business.

The possibilities just ahead may be roughly thrust into three pigeonholes:

First, the President may attempt to push through the wages and hours and farm bills, in any form at all, and then concentrate upon economic problems, including of course taxes and the budget. If he is successful in these tactics, he is likely still to retain his leadership and much of his prestige. Under such circumstances, it may be possible to turn the present economic chart into a "V-recession," with the business indices going up steadily from the bottom of the "V." They have already executed perfectly, and quite steeply enough, the first half of the "V." Perhaps a figure more like the familiar check-mark with a downstroke and a flowing tail would better express the likely trend.

Or, second, the Congress may get snarled up in changes and amendments to the two major pending bills, it may resist the President, go into full-fledged revolt, and reveal the familiar second-term picture of an impotent Chief Executive, a dominant Congress, and government-by-deadlock. Some observers figure that business would like an independent Congress, blocking the President. But if such a Congress is as anti-economy as this week's reaction to Mr. Roosevelt's highway proposals showed, and as leaderless as present appearances indicate, it is hard to see how the situation would be greatly reassuring to anybody.

Third, things may go along very much as they have done, with the President compromising and riding his two horses. That is, making certain efforts to reassure business on the one hand, while continuing various New Deal policies on the other. Under such circumstances, one would assume the recovery curve to be a very flat one. Or it might be that continued business slackness would give extreme New Dealers an opportunity to press for further controls. In that case, on present evidence Congress seems almost certain to revolt. The President, not business, would be most likely to get the blame.

* * *

The present difficulty with recovery and the special session is that two entirely different economic periods are overlapping. Legislation for which the special session was called is really keyed to a business-revival tempo. The wages and hours and the farm bill are for a period when rising costs do not matter. Neither is tailored for hard times. But President Roosevelt is pledged to both bills; his prestige is more or less at stake. The indications are, however, that he will accept gladly a minimum of legislation in each field: anything, so that he can turn to the far more pressing task of recovery.

In the national picture, there is a wide overlapping of the two trends. In his housing message last week, the President took his stand on the need for lower costs; he attributed much of the recession—as do most of the economists—to unduly advancing costs, and he was prepared to allocate a full share of the responsibility to labor. One economist points out that of 700 representative prices, 300 are higher than they were in 1929.

Yet at the very moment when the President, the Congress, and the experts are agreed on this one among the causes of the recession, there is still much momentum to carry costs still higher.

Meantime, taking the price problem from the other end, the purchasing power of consumers is declining. The concrete proposals of governmental economy: $175,000,000 a year chopped from highway money, perhaps $500,000,000 taken from next year's WPA, and other needful steps if the books are to balance, are all further limitations on consumption.

* * *

But, of course, if all this decline in purchasing power and lifting of prices produces an excess of business confidence, its effects could be speedily counteracted. The effects of a few hundred million less in government spending, or a 15 per cent hike in freight rates, would be swept aside if the railroads and the utilities and the private builders of housing should actually persuade investors to advance them the billions they need for useful expansion.

Unquestionably, however, the public mind is still badly muddled, and why shouldn't it be? Right here in Washington, appealing to clients having to do with government, an important real estate firm yesterday advertised as follows: "The vast federal program involving billions of dollars for nation-wide home building is certain to increase construction costs through the unprecedented demand for skilled labor and building materials. This is an admitted conclusion. Therefore, the time to buy a home is now! Not next spring, or later, on a rising market naturally incident to the biggest building program in history."

Well, if the President's program had any purpose, it was to bring down building costs! Somebody's economics are out of joint.

A British View of Anglo-American Co-operation

Mutual Advantages

By Leonard J. Reid

Last of four excerpts from the book Together We Stand. Reprinted with permission of Cassells & Co., Ltd.

THE opponents of Anglo-American rapprochement have recently been somewhat vocal both in Parliament and at business gatherings. In general their arguments run along two lines, both of which are lines of fallacy.

"Why," the other day asked a well-known member of the House of Commons, "should we make sacrifices to a country which buys from us only one third of what we buy from her?" Here the fallacy is twofold. If America is ready, as she is, to make substantial concessions to British manufacturers, is there not some hope that the balance of trade between the two countries may move more in our favor? Secondly, this M. P., like all who share his view, seems to assume that a trade treaty with America means unilateral sacrifice on our part. They are in fact saying, "How much is it going to cost us? Is it worth all this to buy a dubious allegiance in the economic sphere with the United States?"

The fact, of course, is that every treaty signed between two nations is a matter of give and take, and neither would sign it unless each were satisfied that mutual benefits were accruing to both. . . .

Another mistake into which the opponents of this project fall is to talk about the illusory nature of the political benefits which would follow a trade agreement. There is nothing more certain in this world than that the political results following would be real and powerful. If any reader disbelieves this let him travel, not, indeed, in America or England, but through the troubled continent of Europe. . . .

If the present project fails, the political disadvantages will certainly be very far from imaginary. One of the most instructive mental exercises today is to sit down and picture to yourself a future as it might be if Britain and America stand together, and the future as it almost must be if we allow this chance to pass and see America drift back into complete isolation.

If the latter should be allowed to happen . . . would Britain be altogether happy in facing a Europe where the dictators are keenly watching the financial impotence of France and a new testing of Stalin's regime? If these two pictures as to the potential course of history in the next few years could be thrown on the screen for the whole British people to see, they would surely with one voice demand that the present opportunity of alignment with the United States in the economic sphere should be enthusiastically seized without a moment's delay. . . .

Yes, some critics will say, but what about all the difficulties which you have described in previous chapters? It is easier for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hull under the existing circumstances to change their age-old policy than it is for Mr. Neville Chamberlain to modify drastically a new policy, whose initial years have by chance coincided with a notable return to prosperity. And this perhaps is one case in which Mr. Roosevelt's comparative lack of a trained civil service is a most useful asset. Mr. Neville Chamberlain can hardly fail to encounter the resistance of those faithful officials who have worked year in and year out to make a new system and, having made it, think it is very good.

As to all the multitude of difficulties regarding tariff schedules, I should simply say this: The technicians who have to deal with these matters should be told that the issue at stake is so vital that all their energies are to be directed to achieving agreement, not to securing technical successes. America is holding out a widely conceived plan of world amelioration. It is not a moment when we can allow our officials in Whitehall to sit down for months and haggle over detailed tariff schedules. Time is too short—the matter at stake too big. . . .

The difficulties can be overcome if the good will is strong enough.

Mediation in the Far East

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The important article written by His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador at Brussels for The Christian Science Monitor and published in your issue appeared after I had twice discussed the problem of peace in China with Mr. Yoshida, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, who asked me to call up the Japanese Embassy in Brussels.

I did so with great pleasure and I learned something of importance so that I can add something to what has been written.

Mr. Kurusu asks what your readers would say if England and Japan calmly arranged a conference in Europe to consider a dispute between the United States and Mexico. We all know the answer to that question.

When the United States had her dispute with Mexico regarding the Pious Fund of the Californias—the attention of both parties was drawn to their signature of the Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes and President Theodore Roosevelt thereupon agreed—and so did Mexico—to refer the dispute to the Hague Arbitration Court.

Japan and China have both signed the same Convention and both ought to use the peace machinery which both helped to create.

If the Nine Powers omitted to give Japan full notice of the Brussels Conference someone doubtless blundered and the mistake should be regretted.

Now your correspondent tells us that Japan will welcome mediation by President Franklin Roosevelt just as she welcomed mediation in 1905 by President Theodore Roosevelt. It was said at Brussels that a mediator would be responsible for seeing that the settlement would be duly executed.

That is to misunderstand the role of mediator whose work is conciliation and appeasement. Theodore Roosevelt did very little interference and never sought to aggrandize American interests.

If there is anything in Japan's case against China and Russia, the Hague laws provide for an International Commission of Enquiry to elucidate the facts before arbitration begins.

Russia and Great Britain are deeply interested in peace in the Pacific Ocean and even if Japan promulgates her own Monroe Doctrine for Asia both India and Russia have an obvious right to speak. The Aga Khan's speech at the Geneva Assembly is worth considering in this connection.

Nothing should prevent the acceptance of Japan's mediation offer and there is no reason why it should not lead to peace.

If Japan is aggrieved because the Nine Powers did not consult her, let there be in future a strict adherence to the rules for mediation as laid down in the Hague Convention.

London, Eng. R. C. HAWKIN
Hon. Sec. International Arbitration League